INSURANCE
Indian Companies expect full support from the people.
LI

REGD. NO. B. 1063

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. METHA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
Much more can be done in 1931 and our companies will do better.
I2

VOL. XIX NO. 196- BOMBAY THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

NO CHANCE OF MAHATMA'S LONDON TRIP?

Mahatma Gandhi the chances of whose visit to London have now become very remote.

NO WAR PREPARATIONS

A. I. C. C's Instructions To Congressmen

ABIDE BY TRUCE AT ALL COST.

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 19.

In order to dispel any misunderstanding created by the press report that the Congress was fast preparing for war, the office of the All-India Congress Committee has published the following instructions which were given to Provincial Congress Committees, soon after the Bombay meeting:—

"The political situation in the country has undergone a vital change. In spite of this change, however, the Working Committee wishes all Congressmen to observe the terms of the Settlement. It may be that it may become difficult for you owing to Governmental action to observe these terms scrupulously. If so, you must refer the matter to the President. Any action contrary to the terms of the settlement should not be taken without the President's permission. You will no doubt appreciate that the trend of events is such that at any moment, one may be called upon to face even a more critical situation. We must be ready for all eventualities."—A. P.

VICEROY IN CALCUTTA

—:o:—

Sir James Crerar Arrives

CALCUTTA, Aug. 19.

Their Excellencies, the Viceroy and Countess of Willingdon arrived by special train from Ranchi at about 10-40 this morning. After the usual presentations at Howrah station, Their Excellencies accompanied by the Governor of Bengal and Hon. Lady Jackson crossed the river by the Governor's launch "Empress Mary" and landed at Prinsop Ghat, from where they motored to the Government House.

The Hon. Sir James Crerar, Home Member, Government of India, arrived by the Punjab Mail.—A. P.

VICEROY IN RANCHI.

—:o:—

RANCHI, August 18.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon arrived here at noon.

His Excellency granted interviews to Sir Ganesh Dutta Singh, Minister for Local Self-Government and Sir James Sifton, Member of the Executive Council.

Lady Willingdon visited the Women's Hospital.—A.P.

VICEROY REACHES CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, August 19.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Willingdon arrived from Ranchi this morning.—A.P.

LUNCHEON PARTY TO VICEROY

RANCHI, August 18.

H.E. the Governor gave a luncheon party in honour of their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Willingdon and later in the afternoon a large gathering assembled at Government House to be presented to their Excellencies and to wish them God-speed on their journey.—A.P.

—:o:—

CONGRESS CHARGE-SHEET UPSETS SIMLA

Govt. Counter-Charges And Breakdown Of Negotiations Forecasted

GANDHIJI EXPOSES OFFICIAL SABOTAGE TACTICS.

Mahatma Gandhi has released for publication the Congress Charge-Sheet against officialdom in various Provinces. It is an exposure of the sabotage tactics of the bureaucracy to undermine the whole basis of the Gandhi-Irwin Settlement.

The document throws lurid light on the bureaucratic mentality in regard to the implementing of the terms of the Settlement.

No Province is exempt from the charges of either coercion, persecution, terrorism or harassment in some form or other.

Simla's reaction to the publication of the Charge-Sheet, according to the Associated Press, is that the door for further negotiation is regarded as closed and all chances of Gandhiji's going to London are now very remote. The Government, it is understood, will shortly publish their charge-sheet against the Congress.

CHARGES OF COERCION, PERSECUTION AND TERRORISM.

SIMLA, Aug. 19.

(From Our Special Correspondent)

The publication by Gandhiji of the charge-sheet against Government has removed whatever illtle chances there were of Government negotiating successfully with him in order to facilitate his proceeding to London. From now the correspondence between Gandhiji and Government, it is feared, will take a different turn. But there is not the slightest intention on the part of Government to repudiate the Delhi Pact. And Gandhiji has already declared that the Congress would honour the Pact in letter and spirit. Government will probably release in a day or two their charge sheet against the Congress.

THE CHARGE-SHEET

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 19.

Mahatma Gandhi has released the following charge-sheet prepared by him against Government:—

CLAUSE 1: Picketing of liquor shops in Madras:—

(a) A Press Communique was published on the 13th July and officers were circularised categorically stating that peaceful picketing of liquor shops does not include picketing of Abkari sales.

(b) Section 144 was applied against the members of the Tanjore Bar for picketing liquor shops sales.

(c) Peaceful picketing of toddy shops at Tirukattupalli by volunteers standing at a distance of sixty-five yards from shops, which had been going on for the last fifty days, has been prohibited by police insisting on volunteers standing at a distance of hundred yards. Picketing has thus been made futile as the shops are not within sight from that distance.

(d) Prosecution of peaceful picketers on faked charges and physical interference with picketing.

(e) Assault on volunteers and seizure of their moveables. At Koilpatti picketers have been ordered not to hold unmbrellas or flags and public have been warned against supplying them with water.

(f) Restriction of number of picketers in Bihar. Molestation and prosecution of peaceful picketers of liquor shops in Bombay, defeating peaceful picketing by permitting sale of liquor at unlicensed places and at unlicensed hours: numerous instances in Ahmedabad, Broach and Ratnagiri Districts. Bombay Government have defended these acts in a letter which adds insult to injury. Assaults on picketers by liquor sellers connived at in Bengal. Peaceful picketers were severely assaulted at Paglarhat near Calcutta.

CLAUSE 2 (1): Re. pending prosecutions:

Several prosecutions are going on in Surat District.

Where private parties have voluntarily withdrawn complaints they have been egged on by Superintendent of Police to press their complaints though the clause deals strictly with cases where local Government has moved the High Court. The undertakings demanded from legal practitioners by Bihar High Court on its own initiative would seem to come under it.

CLAUSE 3. (1):—Re. Unreleased prisoners:—

Leaders in different Provinces have been asked to approach local Governments in respect of several prisoners not yet released, but two cases those of Sjts. H. D. Rajah and Ratanji Dayaram were specifically referred to Bombay Government.

The Bombay Covernment in reply sent copies of speeches made by Rajah which in no way can be said to incite to violence.

Ratanji Dayaram's burning of crop held in partnership is described as violence.

CLAUSE 4 Re. FINES NOT REALISED BEFORE TRUCE:—

In Bulsar, in Surat District in five cases people are being asked to pay fine for having used land for non-agricultural purposes (viz. having volunteers camps during campaign, camps which were destroyed by Government). They have been told that possession would not be given unless fines are paid.

CLAUSE 5 Re: Additional Police:—

Punitive police postel at Chautala (Dr. Hissar) still not removed Rs. 8,000 levied. Punitive police at Naushahra Fanuam (Amritsar District) not yet withdrawn

CLAUSE 6:—

(A) The boat at Kaira seized by salt authorities and sold by mistakes of salt collector long after truce not yet restored nor owner being compensated, owner, however, being asked to approach the purchasers and offered a paltry sum.

(2) The "Navajivan" press not yet returned. (3) Guns and gun licence forfeited for participation in civil disobedience not being returned in several cases.

CLAUSE 7(a) Re: Restoration of immoveable property.—The Ashram in Bihar seized under Ordinance 9 not yet returned. (B) Wanton and inam lands in Karnatak are not restored except on undertaking that parties will not take part in any future movement.

CLAUSE (8) RE: SOLD LANDS—Certain purchasers of land intending to reconvey them to original owners being dissuaded from doing so by police authorities in Surat District.

CLAUSE 9. Re: Posts rendered vacant in Bombay Presidency: (1) Patels and Mukhis who have been appointed for five years or until further orders are being treated as permanently appointed (2) Among those several have been shown to be undesirables.

(3) Several Talatis in Jalalpur and Kaira not reinstated whilst all but one in Bardoli have been reinstated, one not being reinstated for having taken part in civil disobedience movement.

(4) Two Deputy Collectors about whom there was understanding between Lord Irwin on one hand and Mr. Gandhi on other that they should not ask to be reinstated but should apply for and be given pension have applied unsuccessfully.

(5) Two men in Subordinate Medical Department applied to be reinstated Surgeon-General has rejected their application without showing any reason: Dr. Sinha who published letter about prisoners in jail who was asked to apologise but did not and was therefore dismissed, and Dr. Chandulal, who resigned his post in pursuance of campaign.

(6) Pension of a 70 year old schoolmaster in Dholka (Ahmedabad District) forfeited. His name is Mohanlal Mulshanker Bhatt.

(7) S. B. Joshi, P. W. D., temporary supervisor Rohri Canal, who resigned in April 1930, has been disqualified from getting Government service.

MADRAS: (1) Dr. Chellapatti Rao, M. B. B. S., Hon. Assistant Opthalmic Surgeon (Guntur) who resigned his post in May 1930 was asked by personal assistant to Surgeon General to resume charge in May 1931. He did so, but on the 10th June he was ask-

(Continuel on page 8.)

Chances of Gandhiji's Going To London Very Remote

SIMLA, August 19.

All chances of Mahatma Gandhi's going to London for attending the Round Table Conference are now very remote. Till last night the situation was regarded as not hopeless. Indeed, at one time, it looked as if the deadlock might be solved.

Lack of Irwin touch.

Door Closed?

But, with the publication by Mahatma Gandhi of his letter to the Viceroy, followed by the publication of the chargesheet ... against the Government, the door for further negotiations is regarded as closed.

Government Prepared.

While the Government still adhere to the Delhi Pact, they are prepared to take up Mahatma Gandhi's challenge and deal with any recrudescence of Civil Disobedience.

Counter Chargesheet.

The publication by Mahatma Gandhi of the chargesheet against the Government necessitates the publication by the Government of the chargesheet against the Congress which is expected very shortly.—A. P.

Liberty With Safeguards Not Worth Having

—:o:—

SANKEY REPORT ROBS INDIA OF 80 PER CENT. FREEDOM

MR. JAMNADAS MEHTA'S DISSECTION.

The financial safeguards proposed by the Sankey Committee report to be embodied in the future constitution of India were subjected to trenchant criticism by Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta at a lecture delivered in the Students Brotherhood Hall on Wednesday evening. Mr. Jaisukhlal Mehta presided.

The lecturer contended that the Sankey report robbed India of 80 per cent of responsibility and said that liberty with safeguards was not worth having.

WANTED 100 P.C. RESPONSIBILITY.

The speaker declared that the responsibility given to the future Government of the country should be 100 per cent. but the proposals adumbrated in the Sankey Committee report robbed India of 80 per cent of responsibility.

It was a mistake to think that the question of control of army and foreign policy was a non-financial one. They are essentially financial safeguards.

MILITARY CONTROL.

When the military was outside the purview of the Federal Government the cost of defence would be beyond its control, and, therefore, it was a financial safeguard not in the interest of India but in the interest of those who held India under bondage.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The foreign relations with powers outside India and with Indian States were also excluded from the responsibility of the Central Legislature. The peace and war of the country depended on its foreign policy and therefore the foreign policy was the real determiner of the financial policy of the country. It determined the strength and cost of the army navy and air-craft and chose between peace and war.

A ROUGH ESTIMATE.

The speaker argued that these were directly financial limitations on the responsibility of the future Government of the country. He had roughly estimated the number of limitations imposed upon the future responsible Government of India and they were nearly 17 or 18.

VICEROY'S POWERS.

For instance even in those departments which were supposed to be transferred to Indian ministers certain conditions were imposed. If the peace and tranquility of the country was in danger, the Viceroy can step in and order alterations in the decision taken by the Minister. Or if any section of the community is prejudiced by the action of the responsible minister then the Viceroy can intervene and thirdly if the guarantees given to the public services were at all interfered with or even if there was a semblance of interference then the Viceroy had power to interfere and undo what the popular Minister had done.

SHAM RESPONSIBILITY.

In fact not a single department in the future Government of the country would be free from the control of the Viceroy. That control ran throughout not excluding the so-called responsible departments.

There were dangerous possibilities resulting from this control. If a rebellion broke out in an Indian State as a result of oppression, the Viceroy would have the power irrespective of the merits of the controversy to quell the rebellion and the Federal Government would have to foot the bill of cost no matter whether the legislature liked it or not.

Such powers made the Viceroy an utterly irresponsible head of the executive.

FINANCIAL SAFEGUARDS.

At the top of these limitations were the financial safeguards. On this subject the Sankey Committee report said that the financial stability and credit of India must be maintained but the persons who would maintain it should not be the future Federal Government It was assumed that if any budgetary methods were pursued which in Government's opinion seriously prejudiced the credit of India in foreign money markets then the power of interference should be given to the Viceroy

FAR-REACHING IMPLICATIONS.

The implications of this were far-reaching. It amounted to this India had obligations as regards payments of interest on loans, provision for sinking fund on the loans, payment of pensions to retired servants and such other expenses as were incurred outside India—which were of course always in the interests of India! Now if the Government failed in the discharge of these responsibilities, and particularly regarding payment of interest on loans, the credit of India would be seriously impaired in money markets and the Viceroy would at once intervene.

Supposing, there was a deficit in the Government of India and the Federal Government wanted to leave this uncovered, because it had no idea of imposing additional taxation on the people who were already bled white. In that case, the Viceroy might feel that a Government with a deficit was not solvent and impose new taxation.

BASED ON SUSPICION.

The speaker said that Clause 18 of the Sankey Committee's Report was based also on the doubts of the British Government that the future Indian Government would consist of people who would deliberately adopt a policy of borrowing against the interests of British investors and raise money in India at rates which will be depressing to foreigners.

His contention was that the history of the financial regime in this country did not inspire the hope that the credit and financial stability of the country would be maintained if the responsibility was vested in the present Government. The experience of the last so many years showed that not only the Government were unable to maintain the financial stability of India, but that it was suffering and, therefore the claim that the Viceroy should be entitled to intervene was unsustainable.

INEFFICIENCY AND INCAPACITY.

Inefficiency and incapacity, if not worse, were the unmistakable features of the financial administration of the present Government. Therefore, the financial safeguards must be against the present holders of power and in favour of the future Government.

The failure of the last sterling loan in spite of attractive terms was a proof of Government's incapacity to deal with this question.

The speaker also criticised the action of the Government in stabilising the rupee at an unnatural ratio of 18 pence and also the proposal that a Government nominee should be Governor of the proposed Reserve Bank.

He maintained that Indian commerce and industries which had been crippled by foreigners should be protected and discrimination must be made against non-nationals who had grown fat during nearly 174 years of British rule.

CAR WITH 18 BRAKES!

The speaker compared the Sankey Report to a motor car with 18 brakes. Whichever way it wanted to turn there was a brake. The self-Government proposed by the Report was hampered by safeguards which checked progress in whichever direction it moved.

Liberty with safeguards was what had been offered by the Sankey Report. It was like a 'purdah' lady given some amount of freedom. "We do not want 'purdah' Dominion Status. It is not worth having," concluded the speaker.

FARIDPUR TOWN UNDER WATER

Flood Havoc In Bengal.

SAROJINI NAIDU'S ANCESTRAL HOME WASHED AWAY

PADDY AND JUTE CROPS DESTROYED

CALCUTTA, August 19.

The Secretary of the Bengal Congress Flood and Famine Committee, wires:—

River Burma is still rising inundating vast tracts of eastern Bengal. The entire district town Faridpore, including the bungalows of the District Magistrate and District Judge, is under water. Thousands have taken shelter on the railway line. Dacca District, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu's ancestral home, has been washed away. Standing paddy and jute crops have been completely destroyed everywhere. The Bengal Congress Flood Relief Committee which opened several relief centres in the affected areas are feeling extremely handicapped to cope with the situation for want of sufficient funds and appeals for contributions to be sent direct to N. Dutta, Secretary, Bengal Congress. Flood and Famine Committee, 1, Wellington Square,

HEAVY FLOODS IN TRICHUR.

—:o:—

CALICUT 18.

A Trichur message says that the railway is threatened in some parts and roads are breached in many places. It is feared that the floods will be as serious as those of 1924.—A. P.

HEAVY RAINS IN MALABAR

—:o:—

CALICUT, Aug. 18.

Continuous heavy rains in different parts of Malabar have submerged the low-lying places under water, seriously dislocating traffic.—A. P.

ANOTHER FUND FOR MALVAN FLOOD RELIEF

The Sneha Vardhak Samaj Virar has started collecting funds for the distressed people of Malvan and the Rajapur Talukas from Virar and its adjoining villages. It is, therefore, requested to those desirous of contributing their mite should send in their donations to the Secretary, Sneha Vardhak Samaj, Virar, and obtain receipt.

DARYAPUR CONGRESSMEN ARRESTED

Trial At Ellichpur

(From Our Correspondent.

AMRAOTI, Aug. 18.

Messrs. Chikate and Bhagwansingh, Secretaries, Daryapur Taluka Congress Committee have been arrested and handcuffed by the local Police under section 392 of I. P.C. on 15th instance; and were taken to Ellichpur Court immediately. Although the Magistrate refused to grant bail on the first day, it was however granted on 17th instant, after police evidence was over. Their statement is demanded on the 21st instant. Mr. Ramrao Deshmukh and Mr. Murlidharpant Oka are defending the accused.

The accused have already undergone one year's rigorous imprisonment in the Civil Disobedience movement, and are leading Congressmen of Daryapur Tahsil.

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee One

For First Sixteen Words

One Anna

For Each Additional Word. Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required. Not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box Number. The words "Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be put for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box No....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

A small advertisement in these columns will bring you an IMMEDIATE REPLY or a QUICK SALE.

Situations Vacant

WANTED—CHIEF AGENTS on fixed salary or commission or both. Those willing to invest Rs. 75/- only need apply. GENERAL RELIEF ASSOCIATION LTD., Simla.
A R5683

WANTED—DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENTS for People's Insurance Co., Ltd., Lahore, on salary scale of Rs. 50-8-98 per month with liberal commission, throughout Deccan. Guarantee of business and Cash Security essential. Apply PHONDGE SANSARE & CO., Chief Agents for Deccan, 84, Apollo Street Fort, Bombay.
A R5672

POST—SUPERINTENDENT of Gardens 2. Salary—Rs. 500/- according to qualifications. Will be guided in all matters of leave, travelling allowance, Security, pension, etc., by State Rules Apply with Photograph and copies of testimonials which will not be returned and without which no applications will be considered, before 1st September, 1931, to the Home Minister in HIS HIGHNESS' GOVERNMENT, ALWAR.
A 3439

WANTED—An INDIAN GRADUATE with English qualifications to teach English to the Prince who is now 15 years old. The salary of the post is Rs. 500 but a very highly qualified and a suitable gentleman may even be started on a higher scale of salary. Other terms pertaining to service will be decided while making the appointment. Apply with copies of testimonials stating salary expected to the PRIVATE SECRETARY to His Highness the Nawab Saheb of Palanpur (N. Gujarat).
A 3313

WANTED—ORGANISERS on Rs. 150 to 300 including T. A. to Organise Agencies for sale of tea loose or packed of RATUAJHORA TEA CO., LTD. Apply with one anna stamp to:—JARDINE & CO., 172, Bowbazaar Street, CALCUTTA.
A 1

Profession

ONJULT MAHMOUD BEY, Egyptian Spiritualist, Grand Hotel, Ballard Estate. For five Rupees he will answer three questions written by you on paper, you will receive written answers in a wonderful manner on your paper while retained in your possession with correct predictions.
P.

LEARN FROM Rs. 50 to 100 a month—HOW? Start your own factory by learning to prepare Hair Oil, face-cream, etc., from our 6 renowned recipes. Send only 8 annas in stamps. DULUX INDUSTRIES, Malleswaram, Bangalore.
P R5686

V. J. M.'S COTTON FORECAST—One Special Selection Rupees 10. Only limited cards available, last proof open to see in our Office. Also watch for races, Special Rupees 30. Three horse certainty. If tote does not pay over Rs. 70. Refunded. Rs. 10 on each horse, opposite Excelsior Cinema, Bombay.
P R5690

Trade Announcement.

PURSHI DURRIES.—From Re. 1/- per S. yard. Newar. From Re. 1/4/- per seer. Free transit. Also agencies granted. H. BROTHERS, Zakira Road, Bareilly, U. P.
T R5605

ALL SORTS MANGO, LICHI GRAFTS 4 years' old, fruiting next year Rs. 25 dozen. Advance essential. Expenses extra, Catalogue free. Director, HORTICULTURAL Farm No. 8, DARBHANGA.
F R 5610A

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

MORVI RAILWAY.

NOTICE FOR TENDERS.

1. SEALED TENDERS for the supply of consumable Stores and Stationary for the calender year 1932 will be received by the STORES SUPERINTENDENT, Morvi Railway, Morvi, upto 5-30 p.m. of SATURDAY, the 26th September, 1931, after which date no tender will be accepted.

2. Tender form along with the schedules can be had from the Stores Superintendent, on payment of Rs. 3/- for Stores, and Re. 1/- for Stationery, per copy.

3. Earnest money, of Rs. 200/- for Stores, and Rs. 100/- for Stationery tender must accompany each tender, otherwise it will not be accepted. Earnest money by way of transfer from any other account will not be accepted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for consumable Stores", or "Tender for Stationary" as the case may be.

Stores Superintendent's Office. Morvi D/ 16th August, 1931.

3438

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that Mr. EBRAHIM ABDULKAUM KAJIJI, ceases from 15th August, 1931, to be as a Partner in the firm of Messrs. Kurwa & Kajiji, and that the said Mr. Ebrahim Abdulkaum Kajiji, holds no authority to act on behalf of the firm as from the said date.

KURWA & KAJIJI.

R5689

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913.
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN WOOLLEN MILLS LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as required by section 217 of the Indian Companies Act a meeting of the shareholders of the abovenamed Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. S. B. Billimoria and Co., at 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay on SATURDAY the 26th day of September, 1931, at 2 P.M. (S.T.) for the purpose of having an account laid before them showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed off, and of having an explanation that may be given by the Liquidators, and also by determining by an extraordinary resolution the manner in which the books of accounts and the documents of the Company and of the liquidators thereof, and of the cash balance, if any, in the hands of the liquidators will be disposed of.

Dated this 17th day of Aug., 1931.

S. B. BILLIMORIA,
For Self and Co-Liquidator.

3456

Legal Notices

IN THE COURT OF THE FIRST CLASS SUB-JUDGE, HYDERABAD.

INSOLVENCY NO. 18 OF 1929.
Re: CHANDIRANI KARAMSING, resident of Hyderabad (Sind) ... Insolvent.
To,
The MANAGER, Big Joy Land Carnival, Bombay.

TAKE NOTICE that the abovenamed insolvent has applied to this Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 28th day of August, 1931, at 8 A.M. for hearing the said application.

Given under the seal of the Court this 5th day of August, 1931.

By order,
DHARAMDAS LILARAM,
Clerk of the Court.

5685

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that JOHN BROWNSON GREEVES, Esq., of Bombay European has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement, or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office No. 25-27-31, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of land together with the messuage tenement bungalow or dwelling house, out houses and structures standing thereon situate at Matheran in the district of Kolaba, in the Registration Sub-district of Karjat, containing by admeasurement 36 acres and 9 gunthas or thereabouts and known as "Elphinstone Lodge" and bounded, on the East by Government ground separating Gran Ville Hotel, Red lands, No. 11 and 2 and D.S. Plots Nos. 19, 19A and 19B, on the West by Government ground, on the North by Government Ground through which runs the Road from Belle View to Monkey Spring, on the South by Government ground from which runs the road from Gran Ville Hotel to Maldunga Point.

Dated this 18th day of August, 1931.

F. J. JESIA.
For Messrs. Dallas and Co., Purchasers' Attorneys.

3457

Auction Sales.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT KHOJA STREET NEAR BARA IMAM, NUL BAZAR.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as Receiver appointed in Suits No. 2272 of 1926 (Esmail Abdul Karim vs. Oomer Abdul Karim and others) and 3300 of 1925 (Joosub Haji Vali vs. Abdulla Haji Valli and others) and pursuant to directions contained in the Consent Decrees dated the 5th October, 1928, and 8th December, 1930, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 20th instant at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

LOT NO. 2.—All that piece of quit and ground rent land together with the structure standing thereon situate at Khoja Street, admeasuring about 250 square yards, and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 7295, Street Nos. 174-175 and 182 and bounded on the North by the property of the Trustees of the Mosque, on the South by the property of Mawji Madhavji, on the East by Khoja Street and on the West by a Sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Court Receiver or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

The Famous Astrologer.

Medalist and Certificate Holder from Maharajahs, Rajahs and Notables. Casting Horoscope Rs. 2. Personal consultation of one horoscope Rs. 5. In writing Rs 20. Annual life reading Rs. 5. 3 questions about futurity Re 1. Extra question As. 8. (Birth-date and time or writing time required.). Write to, or call at, Pandit K. V. Srinivasachariar, 218, Mint Street, Madras.

Amusements

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-DAY at 6-30 and 10 P.M.
The World's Wonder Sweet-Heart.
CHARLES (BUDDY) ROGERS, NANCY CARROLL
IN
"FOLLOW THRU"
All-Colour, Talking Musical Comedy.

EMPIRE THEATRE
TO-DAY at 6-30 and 10 P.M.
The Famous English Actor
SIR MARTIN JOHN HARVEY
In his First Talkie
"The Lyons Mail"
The Dramatic Story of a Silversmith condemned to death for another's crime.

EMPRESS TALKIES
TO-DAY at 6-30 and 10 P.M
The Four Funniest Men in the World:
THE MARX BROS.
IN
THE COCOANUTS
All-Talking, Singing, Dancing.
Two Hours of Fun Galore.

N. Y. K LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Hakkai Maru	4903	19 Aug.	22 Aug.
Haruna ,,	10500	...	24 ,,
Tokushima Maru	5976	20 Aug.	31 ,,
Katori ,,	10000	...	@ 8 Sept.
x Iyo ,,	5962	6 Aug.	13 Sept.
Kashima Maru	10000	...	@22 Sept.
xNagato,,	5901	15 Sept.	30 ,,
Hakone ,,	10500	...	@ 5 Oct.

*Do not carry passengers.
xCalls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Fushimi Maru	11000	Sept.	21 Sept.
Hakozaki Maru	10500	16 Sept.	4 Oct.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hong-kong.	From Kobe.
Tatsuta Maru	22000	16 Sept.	22 Sept.
Asama Maru	22000	30 Sept.	6 Oct.

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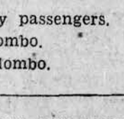
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Steamer	Arrival	Departure.
Borneo Maru	10th Aug.	22nd Aug.
Celebes ,,	24th ,,	4th Sept.
Shunko ,,	9th Sept.	22nd ,,
Argun ,,	24th Sept.	7th Oct.

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SHIPPING NEWS
Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.
August 19.
Weisenfels, Ziemermann, Hamburg.
City of Melbourne, Walkers, Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.
August 20.
City of Oran, Stanley, Calcutta.
Goldenfels, Focke, Hamburg.
Barpeta, Partridge, Busran.

LOADING.
August 19.
Steamer Castalia for Liverpool.
Steamer, Bamora for Busrah.
Steamer, Weissenfels for Hamburg.
City of Melbourne for Karachi.
S.S. Weissenfels:—The L. Edwards Ltd. steamer Weissenfels, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg, with a general cargo.
S.S. City of Melbourne:—The K. N. Coy.'s steamer, City of Melbourne, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo.
S.S. City of Oran:—The F. F. Campbell Coy.'s steamer City of Oran, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with a general and same bottom cargo.
S.S. Barpeta:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer, Barpeta, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.
S.S. Goldenfels:—The L. Edwards Ltd. steamer Goldenfels, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Hamburg with a general cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK
Bombay, August 19.
2 Malwa, London, 22-8, M M & Co. Co.
3 City of Melbourne N. F. N. F. K. Nixon and Co.
4 Arabia, Karachi, 26-8 L. T. & M. Italiana.
5 Mirzapore, Japan, 19-8-31 M M. Co.
8 City of Oran, Colombo, 19-8, F. F. Campbell and Co.
9 Masula, U. K. 24-8, M M & Co
12 Weissenfels, Karachi , 22-8-31, L. Edwards Ltd.
13 Khandalla, E. Africa, 26-8-31 M. M. Co.
16 Goldenfels, Rotterdam, 20-8, L. Edwards Ltd.

VICTORIA DOCK
1 Gandara, Karachi, N. F. M. M. and Co.
2 Borneo Maru, Osaka, 22-8, O S Kaisha.
3 Barpeta, P.-Gulf 20-8 M M and Co.
4 Varsova Busrah, 21-8 M M & Co.
12|13 Sirsa, Calcutta, 25-8-31 M M and Co.
16 Laxmi, NF, NF, National S S Co

PRINCESS DOCK
A Ahmed, Karachi, 19-8-31 Hassum and Co.
3 Jalapalaka, Tuticorin, N F, Scindai, S. N. Co.
C|R Sultania, Rangoon, 20-8-31 Scindia S N Co.
G Oostcappelle, Malabar Coast, 20-8-31 Merchant S. N. Co.
K Ellora Karachi, 12-9 M and Co
M. San Francisco Xavier, N. F. N. F. Indian Co-operative Navigation and Trading Co.
P Vita, Busrah N F. M M and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED
FROM LONDON.
Ranpura, 21-8-31, P & O S N Co.
Mantua, 28-8-31, P & O S N Co
FROM PLYMOUTH.
Hatrana, 30-8, M M and Co.
FROM GOTHENBURG.
Nankin, 22-9-31, L. Edwards Ltd.
Agra, 1-10-31, L. Edwards Ltd.
Shalatta, 28-8-31, L. Edwards Ltd.
Simla, 5-9-31, L. Edwards Ltd.
FROM LIVERPOOL.
Castalia, 22-8-31 G. T. Co.
FROM HAMBURG.
Neidenfels, 29-8, L Edward Ltd.
Altenfel 5-9, L Edward Ltd.
Libenfels 17-9, L Edward Ltd.
FROM ROTTERDAM.
Tullisse 24-9 L Edwards Ltd.
FROM GENOA.
Genoa, 25-8-31, M. Italiana.
FROM TRIESTE.
Moncalieri, 29-8-31, L. T. Co.
FROM NEW YORK.
Cometekerk, 26-8-31, F. F. Campbell and Co.
City of Dalhart, 7-9-31, L. Edwards Ltd.
Unicol, 5-10-31, L. Edwards Ltd.
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS
Kidderpore, 27-8-31, P & O S N Co.
Rajputana, 28-8-31, P & O S N Co.
Pilsna 28-7-31. L. T. Co.
Tokushima Maru, 22-8-31 N. Y. Kaisha.
Iyo Maru, 30-8-31, N. Y. Kaisha.
Nagato Maru, 18-9 N Y Kaisha.
Tevere, 25-8-31, L. T. Co.
Venezia, 23-8-31, L. T. Co.
FROM DURBAN.
Karagola, 11-9, M M and Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON
FOR LONDON.
Malwa, 22-8, P and O S N Co.
FOR NEW YORK
City of Oran 20-8 F F Campbell Co.
FOR GENOA.
Arabia, 26-8-31 O. M. Italiana.
FOR HAVRE.
Masula, 24-8 M M and Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Goldenfels 21-8 L. Edward Ltd.
FOR KOBE.
Borneo Maru 20-8, O S Kaisha
Mirzapore, 20-8-31 P. and O. S. N. Coy.
Hakkai Maru and F N Y Kaisha
FOR BUSRAH.
Barpeta 19-8 M M & Co.
Varsova 21-8 M M and Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Sultana 20-8 S S N Co.
FOR KARACHI.
Jalaputra, 20/8, S S N Co.
Sirsa N F, M M and Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Dogra, 16-8 T M Co.
FOR DURBAN
Khandalla N F, M M and Co.

STEAMERS FIXED
FOR LONDON
Malwa P and O S N Co.
FOR NEW YORK.
C|Benna F F Campbell Co.
FOR HAVRE.
Masula, M M & Co.
FOR GENOA.
Arabia M. Italiana.
Galdenfels L Edward Ltd.
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS
Borneo Maru O S Kaisha
Mirzapore P & O S N Co.
Hakkai Maru N F Karcahi.
FOR RANGOON.
Sultania S. S. N. Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Sirsa M M and Co.
FOR KARACHI.
Jalputra, S. S. N. Co.
FOR COCHIN.
Jalapulacca, S. S. N. Co.
FOR TRIESTE.
Himalaya L T Co.
FOR BUSREH.
Barpeta M M & Co.
Varsova M M and Co.
FOR DURBAN
Khandalla M M and Co.
GENERAL LANDING DATES.
Dayavati, 18-8-31.

EXPORTS.
Bombay, August 18.
S. S. Malwa for London:—3 bales animal skin U. Ebrahim; 20 bales animal skin W. T. Suren; 25 bales animal skin H. Habibula; 15 bales animal skin A. Ariqulla; 8 bales animal skin A. Dadabhai and Co.; 3 bales woollen carpets F. N. Roubini; 3 bales woollen carpets H. Y. Ghazanfir; 96 bales animal skin H. A. Ayin and Co.; 87 bales animal skin I. Faizulla; 25 bales animal skin A. U. G. Hasinzadah; 10 bales cotton cuttings C. P. Shanghani; 200 cwt kardiseed and 300 cwt. kang A Govindj; 12 cases bristles B. P. and Hayley Ltd.
S.S. Goldenfels for Hamburg:—30 cwt. turmeric M. Bhuta and Co.; 200 cwt. castor oil A. Hargovandas and Co.; 79 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.; 220 bales cotton raw B. Mavji and Co.; 53 bale cotton waste Eastern Trading Agency.
For Antwerp:—15 bales woo raw Shamji Mal; 125 bales cotton raw Bombay Co.
For Rotterdam:—2000 cwt. Joowari M. Bhuta and Co.
For Rega:—70 cwt. groundnuts M. Bhuta and Co.
For Ghent:—605 bales cotton raw K. Devchand and Co.
S.S. Arabia for Genoa:—500 cwt. linseed and 1000 cwt. castor seed T. S. Thadani and Sons 2000 cwt. castor seed, 3200 cwt. groundnuts and 1000 cwt. linseed Ralli Bros.
For Marseilles:—200 cwt. poppy seeds and 1000 cwt. groundnuts Ralli Bros.; 4000 cwt. groundnuts seed Birla Bros.; 350 cwt. rape seed H. H. H. S. Mahmad.
S.S. Masula for Dunkirk:—100 ton Manganese ore Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd.
For London:—2000 cwt. groundnut cakes W. T. Suren.
S.S. Borneo Maru for Osaka:—100 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.; 300 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.
For Nagasaki:—400 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.
For Kobe:—100 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

IMPORTS.
Bombay, August 19.
S.S. Venstra agents M. M. and Co. from Hamburg:—140 cases leather cutting; 34 cases lamps; 44 cases wire netting; 90 cases paper; 25 cases chimneys; 100 cases E'ware; 775 drms whale oil; 384 drms. dyes; 590 drms chemicals; 851 bdle tubes; 125 bdle copper sheets; 182 bdle yen circles.
From Gothenburg:—221 cases paper; 596 cases nails 40 cks. chemicals.
From Antwerp:—40 coils copper wire; 70 cases tiles; 81 cases screws; 200 cases chalk; 37 cases biscuits; 180 cases E'ware; 215 cases glassware; 32 cases woollen yarn; 400 cases logshikes; 250 bdle steel sheets; 264 bdle joists; 70 bdle plates; 763 bdle hoops 191 bdle bars; 350 bdle angles; 432 bdle bolts and nuts; 680 bdle nails.
From Rotterdam:—237 bales paper; 50 drms grease.
S.S. Varsova agenst M. M. and Co. from Busrah:—873 bdle dates; 18 bdle galls.
From Karachi:—553 bags gram; 3340 bags wheat; 225 bags matro; 15 bags fish manure; 430 bags dry fruits; 27 cases assafoetida.
S.S. Sumatra agents Italina from Genoa:—100 bags almonds; 20 cases silk yarn; 20 cases cotton goods; 18 cases wine; 325 cases slates; 130 cases motor car covers; 66 cases motor parts; 640 cases stone chips; 100 cases Vermouth; 55 cases camphor; 500 bags coriander; 583 cks. chemicals.
From Leghorn:—600 pcs marble; 21000 pcs marble tiles; 130 cases German silver ware; 175 cks. borax; 70 pcs marble slates; 107 pcs Alabersta blocks.
S.S. Khandalla agents M. M. and Co. from Durban:—148 cases oranges; 94 bars silver.
From Lozereno Marques:—340 bags cashunuts; 25 cases milk; From Mozambique:—25 bags beans; 175 bags Napupa silk.
From Dar-es-Salaam:—216 bags [illegible]
From Zanzibar:—1458 bales cloves; 21 bales orange peels.
From Mombassa:—1429 cks. potatoes; 3003 bales cotton.
From Seychelles:—2944 bags copra.
S.S. Comorin agents M. M. and Co. from London:—300 cases haddocks; 260 cases kippers; 126 cases milk dried.
From Alexandria:—225 bales cotton.

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FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS

Bombay, Aug. 19.
LIVERPOOL WHEAT.
Oct. s. 3/10-5/8d.—3/4d.
Dec. s. 4/-1/4d.—3/4d.
Mar. s. 4/3d.—5/8d.
CHICAGO WHEAT.
Sept. dol. 48-7/8—1/4.
Dec. dol. 52-3/4—1/4.
March dol. 55-1/2—1/8.
LONDON LINSEED.
Aug. £8-5-0 Unchanged.
Market quiet.
ARGENTINE LINSEED.
Oct. 11.51—19.
Nov. 11.71—19.
LONDON LINSEED OIL.
Sept/Dec. sh. 14/6—6d.
Jan/April sh. 15/8d.—6d.
Market quiet.
NEW YORK SUGAR.
Sept. 1.42 Unchanged.
Dec. 1.40 Unchanged.
March 1.41 Unchanged.
Market quiet.
WHEAT CABLE (CHICAGO.)
"Prices advanced on Bull support and strength of outside markets, but later declined on liquidation. Closed barely steady."

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THE WORLD CRISIS.

ITS ORIGIN AND ITS PERIL.

Walter Elliot, M.P., writes in "Sunday Times".—

What has happened to Germany? Could it happen to us? These were the questions which leaped to everyone's mind last week. There was something chilling and fearful in the crisis as the world in this last month has seen it develop. It was like watching a great ship suddenly reel and go under in the blue centre of the sea. Germany was forging ahead, solidly and ably captained, Hindenburg her President, Bruning her Chancellor. She had managed her Parliament, she had balanced her budget, she was serving all her loans, she had tackled the dole, she had a tariff, she had a great agricultural population, she even had no burden of armaments.

True, there were the Reparations, but these had been adjusted by conferences and arguments, and careful plans signed after long courteous debate by all the world's professors. True there was the quarrel with France, but that had gone on for 1,000 years. Meanwhile Germany had gone forward in the world's trading till she had pulled up to Britain; pulled level with Britain; pulled past Britain—with an export trade for the first six months of 1931 of £233,000,000 as against Britain's £235,000,000.

A BOLT FROM THE BLUE.

Quite suddenly she was on her knees, she was gasping for breath, she was prostrate. The North Wool Syndicate crashed, the Darmstadter Bank shut down, as though we should walk out into the street and see in every town and every village closed doors at Lloyds Bank or the Midland. Then crisis began to run wider yet. The Reichsbank, the Bank of England of Germany, came down to its legal limit of reserves, hung on that limit, passed that limit, in spite of all that men could do, in spite of twenty millions sterling poured into its vaults by the central banks from all over the world. The faster it was poured in the faster it was snatched out. The French took their money, the Americans took their money, Amsterdam, Brussels, Warsaw, Rome, took their money. All the world wanted to get its money away from the mark. It was not a run on the banks; it was a run on Germany; and then the Germans joined in also, and there was a run on Germany by the Germans themselves

Then everything happened at once. All the banks in Germany closed their doors for forty-eight hours. Dr. Luther began to fly round Europe in an aeroplane, asking at each capital if they could let him have ny money, and being hastened by each on to the next.

WORLD CRISIS DEVELOPES.

And then the sign of a real world crisis, as apart from a merely German crisis, suddenly became manifest. There began a run on the pound sterling. It fell in the day by a franc and three-quarters.

Last Wednesday men came back from the City to the House of Commons like soldiers coming down out of the line. There is no mistaking that atmosphere Men say litte, they sit quiet, they are glad to be at peace. They are not able to accept the things around them as real. Reality is out there where they left it, where they will have to go and meet it again. They do not wish to have to meet it, but they acknowledge the necessity without any question. For this kind of reality does not stay where you saw it last; it comes after you; and if it is not overcome, by you or another, it will reach closer yet and overwhelm you where you sit.

THE POUND STOOD FIRM.

By the end of the week that assault had been shaken off and the pound stood firm. Montagu Norman and the City in general have fought all this battle in the grand manner. Last week, for the first time since 1918, England recovered that capacity of her soul and of events which is her hall-mark of a really dangerous situation. Many people thought that captaincy had gone for good. Certainly, there have been few enough signs of it lately either in industry or in politics. The City went out for victory. The essence of victory is not mere resistance but counter-attack. The psychology of the City all last week has been the psychology of counter-attack. They would not worry about sterling, sterling would hold itself. The weak part of the line was the mark. That got support from London in every way that London knew.

What was the peril which so suddenly reached out at Germany? It was above all the peril of call money. Call moneys, short-term loans, promises to pay whose fulfilment may at any moment be demanded, are as deadly as shifting cargo to a ship without bulkheads which has run into rough water. No one can halt it; no one can say where it will turn up next. It may gather a momentum which will smother any attempts to withstand it. But Germany was on short-term money because she could not get long-term. She could not get long-term because confidence in her at bottom was lacking. Confidence in her was lacking because of the general situation. No one is guiltless of bringing that situation about, and certainly Germany nerself must share the responsibility.

This is not a time for recrimination, but for reconstruction. It is certainly not a time for washy sentimentalism or for saying that it is all the fault of the French, who have so conveniently turned up to replace a personal devil for the use of our pacifist panthelists. Germany made the Hitler elections last September. The Hitler elections started the rot. Nothing has been done to face up to that situation.

POSITION OF FRANCE

It is true that the French, but for the City, would have ruined Austria and Germany and that they struck a blow, partly deliberate and partly automatic, for the ruin of London. But the French are not devils, but ordinary human beings. Their reactions are the ordinary reactions of human beings. The danger from France is that she is so strong and in some ways so reckless. Is it not wonderful that a nation of forty millions, slaughtered and burnt out so short a time ago, should have become so strong, so soon even financially, that it can rattle the gates of the Bank of England and bring ruin about Europe by writing upon stamped paper?

France did not only lose in the war in dead men and wrecked territory. She lost from her savings a quarter of all her overseas investments at a single blow. A quarter of the French investment was in Russia—not in munitions—in gasworks and waterworks and railways and factory plant. That was confiscated in an afternoon, the personal savings of 1,600,000 separate small men, verified by proven statement. This is not an academic digression. The plight of Germany to-day is because of call money; and the French insistence upon call money abroad, and the interest on it in gold, paid year by year into her hand as it falls due, is the direct and inescapable result of the experiences of those 1,600,000 small men and others like them who do not now trust foreign investment any more than a man trusts an eel which he holds by the tail.

France is so strong because of the investing power which distils from the passionate and constant saving of millions of small homes up and down the land of France. She is reckless because, as it is passionately saved, this money is also passionately owned; and when it is in danger the French will call it home and put it under lock and key with as little compunction for those whom they are inconveniencing as a shepherd has for the hungry wolves when he folds his flocks at night.

LONDON'S POLICY.

It is not so in the City. London has gained her present great position, not only because she has a great deal of money to invest but because she recognises in an odd and almost unformulated fashion a sort of dual ownership in the moneys so invested. London prefers long-term investment to short-term. She recognises, with a wry smile, but philosophically, that anyone who invests money abroad will ose a great deal of it. London prefers to trust rather to the general prosperity of her clients than to the success or failure of any particular investment for reimbursement of her ventures. Almost it seems, to an outsider, as though she cared very little whether she was pouring out investments or subsidies, being confident that all the money of the world, sooner or later, will flow along Lombard Street, and that she will dip it up as it flows. The great thing is, she believes, to get it going, to keep it circulating. She casts her bread upon the waters believing that it will return to her after many days.

THE AMERICAN MENTALITY.

The Americans are halfway between these two attitudes. As an investing nation they share the small-town mentality of the French. It is only since the war that they have passed from a debtor nation into a creditor nation, from the borrowers' to a lenders'. They think with perfect horror of anyone defaulting upon an international obligation. Further, they have convinced themselves that it is morally wrong.

It is this attitude which London patiently continues to argue them out of, explaining that if you lend a man money to restore his position, and then knock him up several times in a year, late at night, insisting that he show you that he really has got it, you are not increasing his confidence; you are diminishing it. Also, that there is a percentage of waste in all transactions, and in international lending more than most. Yet, again, that a nation may choose whether it will be an exporting nation or not, but that if it wishes to have an export trade it must lend money and keep it lent, for that is simply the same thing stated in another way. Lastly, that to call home money is to call home goods, and for a modern industrial state that spells unemployment.

The present danger with the Americans is that they act upon French principles on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, and on British principles on Thursday Friday and Saturday. On Sunday the President telephones all over the United States asking what they think of it.

THE DANGER TO GERMANY.

Nevertheless, the desire of the United States to see Europe prosperous, which was always present, is to-day enormously reinforced, since the slump has proved that the prosperity of Europe is an essential factor to the agriculture and industry of America. If she stays in that attitude Germany will be saved. If she gets upon the high moral tack Germany will be lost.

The danger to Germany is that through half a dozen opposing pulls there may come neutralisation, and that nothing may get itself done. That was the fear which led to the wider panic. That is the value of the conferences and committees now meeting in Paris. It is the fear lest no conscious direction is taking place which drives men crazy. They would prefer conscious deviment. If they felt that a concerted attempt were being made to bring Germany to destruction they would know where they stood. That the people should stand and wrangle while a great nation is dropped and smashed like a piece of crockery would be the last horror. It would be violent madness, and for violent madness there is nothing but the strait-waiscoat.

ARE WE IMMUNE?

Can it happen to us? Not, in these same terms. One of the few definite conclusions of the Macmillan Committee is that the position of Great Britain as a creditor country is enormously strong. The amount of call money held on behalf of other nations, such as France, has actually declined in recent years from £302,000,000 in 1928 to £254,000,000 in 1930, which was a surprise even to the Committee itself. From the material side there are not the makings of such a situation. From the non-material side all we can say is that it is a question of captaincy, of direction. The Macmillan Committee inform us that within the near future the creditor countries will need to lend an aggregate of not less than £400,000,000 per annum if the gold stocks of the world are not to be sucked up and disappear. After an analysis of the difficulties of handling such a sum they sapiently remark "The most difficult task is likely to be to find borrowers of sufficient standing to give confidence to investors." It is, indeed! The brakes of the present credit machine have seized; the engine of production, powerful as ever, is slogging ahead. The whole thing will burst violently into flames unless some remedy can be found. This present crisis will be solved, this difficulty will be surmounted, Germany will be saved. But this difficulty is a symptom only, not a disease. That is why one must write—The crisis continues.

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AFGHAN WAR MINISTER

A Successful Tour

The "Islah" of Kabul writes that Shah Mahmud Khan Gazi the War Minister of Afghanistan who was on a tour in the Badakhshan province returned on August 11 to Kabul, to participate in the celebration of the "Afghan Independence Day."

Shah Mahmud had undertaken the tour to remove the discontent that was prevailing in the province for some time past. He was successful in that object an his tour resulted in restouring complete peace and order in that part of the country.

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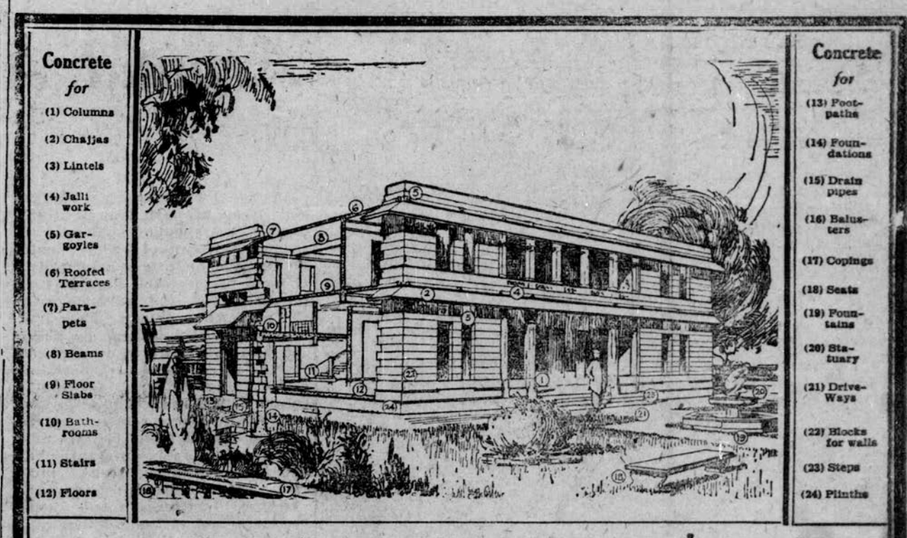

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AMERICA'S ONLY WOMAN DIRECTOR

MISS DOROTHY ARZNER. Courtesy— "Film Weekly."

Mr. Eddie Billimoria and Miss Shanthakumari in "Bombay After Midnight" (Ranjit Picture to run from 22nd at West End.

Scene from "Ameerkan" Hin dusthan Cinema Film Co., (Nasik) to run shortly at West End.

INTER-RELATION OF ARTS.

—:o:—

Music Influences The Mind Of The Painter

(BY SARADA UKIL.)

In the present article an attempt will be made at describing in short, my personal idea about how harmonious stimulii from the universe develop aesthetic impressions in the minds of poets and painters, and impel them to reproduce these impressions through appropriate forms.

Sound, colour, form, smell and touch—these may be called the fivefold life of Nature. Coming in contact with the systoles and diastoles of this fivefold life of Nature, the poet's or the painter's heart blossoms forth in unison with them. Or, we may imagine that a mysterious sound incessantly proceeding from somewhere in the universe is vibrating in resonance the various strings of the harp of Nature. It is these vibrations that we hear, in season and out of season. The strings of our heart are set in unison, as it were, with the strings of this harp of Nature; and hence, sounds from the latter resonate in the former producing varieties of feelings in the heart. These feelings, even while they are being produced, are organised in different forms, and seek expression in the objective world through our various activities. When there is an agreement of the forms of expression with the organised feelings which they are meant to convey to other minds, such activities are called artistically creative, or simply artistic. In the absence of this harmony between the feelings and the languages which embody them, no life is infused in the writings of poets. Similarly, no life can be infused in a painting, if the painter's brush fail to produce a like harmony between his sentiments and the forms and colours in which they are embodied. Thus we see how, by the help of the strings of our heart, i.e., the receptive capacity of our affective nature, as well as by the help of our creative will, the fivefold life of Nature, consisting of sound, colour, form, smell and touch, finds what are called artistic or aesthetic expressions, through paintings and metrical compositions.

MUSIC AND THE MIND.

But, do we unconsciously receive this stimulus of fivefold life of nature—this stimulus which seems to come from an unknown source and produce notes in the strings of our hearts? No, we do not. We all know that our hands, feet, ears, eyes and nose act under the control of attention. Our minds in attention are aware of the happenings of our spiritual nature, including our wants and the satisfaction of our desires, as well as our thoughts of the past and our visions of the future. Those who cultivate the spiritual values of life cannot do anything of worth, if their attention remain engrossed in the external world. Poets, painters, statuaries, scientists, philosophers, etc., as such, can never remain inactive. Even when their external organs such as hands, feet eyes, etc. remain inactive, their minds are nevertheless active. It occasionally happens, while we are walking through a street and coming across some acquainted persons that if one of them raises his hand in saluting us, we fail to notice him. Or, under similar circumstances, we may often fail to hear any of the various notes of a song sung by a person sitting on the roadside; they are all carried past our ears, as it were, on the wings of the wind. What is the reason of all these? The reason is that our mind does not, in these cases, attend to our organs of slight and hearing—it remains absorbed in its work within itself. The more intimate is our relation with our mind, the wider is the horizon of our knowledge and visions. It is the specialists in spiritual culture who deal with the mind the most; they transcend the limitations of sense-organs, and their minds, too, expand without limits. The mind which is the receptacle of sensory impression may be compared to a harp, and the mental states may be regarded as vibrations of the atmosphere of the spiritual world. These vibrations of various kinds striking the strings of the mind-harp produce various notes on it which find expression through our face, eyes, etc. These multitudinous notes of various pitches, high and low, find vent through the face, eyes, and other parts of the body, as expressions of happiness, joy, gravity, duplicity, rancour, jealousy, etc. which can be discerned with a little effort, though they vanish after a temporary existence. Such notes, produced by vibrations of the spiritual atmosphere, on the mind-harps of poets, painters, statuaries, scientists and other creators of spiritual values, are the raw materials which imagination combines into various forms—some beautiful, others not. Many of these forms produced by imagination often disappear soon after their appearance. But sometimes they overflow the boundary of the mind, and electrifying, as it were, our physical framework, find expression through the bodily organs, such as the hands, the legs, the eyes and the tongue. As a consequence we get new creations in the world. None of these or possible without such an overflowing music of the inner world; and, vice versa, such a music cannot but incarnate in the objective world in a perceptible form somehow and on some pretext or other. In ancient time the Greeks used to place at their windows a kind harp, which, being played upon by the gentle and sweet vibrations of a breeze, yeilded up various strains of music. The mind of man is like this Aeolian harp, dancing, at times, in musical rythyms of various kinds. Poets and artists realise the special purpose of their lives by giving shape to the music produced by aesthetic imaginations in their minds. Now, let me deal specially with paintings, comparing the mind to the canvas. It is natural to describe the mind in the imagery of the canvas after describing it in that of a harp, painting and music being so closely related with each other. We may imagine that corresponding to the harp of the mind there is also a canvas of the mind, that, corresponding to a music created, by our imagination, out of the notes given out by the mind-harp, there is also created, in a similar way, a painting, agreeing with that music, on the mind-canvas. But all of us do not see this painting or take any notice of it.

VISIONS AND DISTRACTION.

Just as devotees following the path of religious practices are often led astray, being overpowered by the illusion of the inane external world, so also are the artists often sidetracked by the infatuation of the hollow glamour of the variegated scenes of the external world. It is this infatuation that causes a delay in the artist's coming to a full possession of the wealth stored up in his mind. What the mind once receives with love is never lost to it. The mind delivers it to us with full bounty, without showing any niggardliness, whenever we learn how to ask for it with a genuine and adequate solicitude. Often it so happens that, while sitting in a vacant mood, we feel, all on a sudden, flashing up in our heart, a delight which produces a melody in the mind-harp. This melody, stirring up our heart, comes out through the mouth in the form of strain of music. Then we have a vague memory roused in our mind to the effect that perhaps we might have heard this strain somewhere at sometime. Then, perhaps, we remember also that we heard this song from the mouth of somebody The fact is that when the song delighted us, the mind kept it in its store with the purpose of bringing it out in times of our need. The process is just the same with paintings. The mind preserves some pictures silently painted on its canvas corresponding to the musical vibrations on its harp. Some pictures are shaped originally by our imagination, while others are drawn under the influence of what we hear or observe in the external world or read in books.

SUBJECTIVE PAINTINGS.

With the advance of age and the development of knowledge, the pictures, too, drawn by human imagination, go on varying in shape and form. The delicately charming pictures, though strange and grotesque, which we are accustomed to draw on our mind-canvas, in childhood, on hearing descriptions of various Gods and Goddesses, no longer appear there when we grow into adults. Even if they do appear at all on rare occasions, we do not have the courage to paint them objectively, as they do not agree with our standardised tastes. With changes in our age, knowledge, and points of view, and as a result of our seeing statues, images and paintings, pictures of a different order are brought into being by our imagination on the mind-canvas. In other words, in childhood the mind remains very transparent, unalloyed, simple, and free. With our increasing years, however, by virtue of our complex experience and our power of reasoning, we proceed to refine it so as to make it fit in with several rationalised standards. Being confined within the boundary of such a propriety, the mind loses its originality, straightforwardness, freedom of outlook, and spontaneity of movement. Thus the infatuation of things external envelops our vision, and reflections of pictures external to the mind shroud it. Then losing our individuality and looking upon, as beautiful, things belonging to selves other than our own, we come to consider them as products of our own imagination. Here we meet with an inversion of what is good and what is bad from the point of view of possibilities that are specially our own.

Such an inversion is very common with the ordinary run of people. But those who are endowed with a genius can know no rest until they find out the genuine characteristics inherent in their own souls. The genuises, too, are often led astray by snares and delusions. They, too, often miss what they are after. But they never stop insisting on having it. When we want to draw a painting of something pertaining to a bygone age, our memory deludes us by presenting before our eyes copies of images and pictures already seen and heard of. Those who want to have the genuine thing put aside all these imitation pictures, and, bringing out the picture painted by their personal imagination on the mind-canvas, reproduce it on the material canvas. Those people alone are able to create aesthetically, who, in this way, gain a victory in the struggle between the externalised and the internalised visions. Many times it may so happen, however, that things of the external world, such as people or their movements, clothes, or mutual conversations, or say, a natural scenery, help to rouse, before our vision, pictures preserved unnoticed in some hidden recess of our mind. Hence, we cannot ignore the things of the external world, too. By the touch of external scenes and thoughts, the slumbering pictures of our own mind are to be roused, no doubt; but we avoid the temptation of imitating them.

NO COPY.

Those who feel an urge to give something original to the world, find out the secret picture or idea of their own mind. But those who, through error, imitate the things observed or heard of, rearranging them here and there, are defeated by the illusion and fascination of externalised vision. If anybody paints an incident, that took place in a remote past, in a painting of quite or almost quite a new type, and holds it before our eyes, then we generally pronounce a verdict off-hand that it is no worth at all. The explanation of this is simple; it is not a copy of pictures we frequently meet with in the market or of images which we have already taken for granted as proper and true. So, in the absence of agreement of this painting with these pictures and images which we have already taken for granted as proper and true. So, in the absence of agreement of this painting with these pictures or images we naturally feel that its preposterousness is evidently proved.

If we want to appreciate "Puranic" paintings which embody some sublime sentiment or which are original according to our national ideal of beauty, then we should first learn to appreciate paintings on our own mind-canvas. Unless we learn the art of internalising our vision by practising to judge the paintings on our own mind-canvases, it is impossible to see or comprehend the merits of paintings drawn on material canvas.

Around And About The Theatreland.

National reconstruction in life and thought, art and culture cannot and should not remain casual. It cannot and should not depend on chance or charity. It must preserve the standards of its distinction and advance with the advancing times. The immense almost infinite, possibili(ties of the Theatre as a dynamic power for national regeneration is yet practically and systematically unexplored. The Theatre cannot any longer remain isolated from life and thought, art and culture, national international. The screen and the stage, music and dancing, literature, painting, settings, scenic construction and costume-design and the various activities and thoughts of the Theatreland which mould and influence national education and endeavours all demand now constant and systematic attention. These columns are meant to ensure that attention.

THE PASSING WEEK.

By Our Art And Dramatic Critic

"Romance" Of "Swadeshi"

About a week or so ago Srimati Sarojini Naidu addressed a crowded audience at the C. J. Hall. The subject discussed on the occasion was "Romance of Swadeshi" Her speech revealed useful and novel points of approach. And, there are no doubt those who need looking at Swadeshi from the romantic point or points of view. But the Indian film producers are, certainly not, of the class. Most of them have, hitherto, only romanced about the Swadeshi industry. They avoid efficiency and misuse art.

SCREEN ART AND INDUSTRY.

—:o:—

Not Mere Guess Work

(BY PETER DAY.)

Who first said the moon was made of green cheese?

What tooth-paste, if any, do Eskimos use?

What was the appearance of the wine in which Cleopatra dissolved a pearl?

What was the length of the Czar's beard during the reign of terror?

What are the Mannerisms of a gorilla?

There are no prizes. These are not comic conundrums, and answers will not be found on another page. They are samples of the posers put daily to the men and women whom Hollywood pay to know everthing.

INFORMATION BY TELEGRAMS.

Dirtcting a studio research department is probably the most mentally exacting profession in the film city. In one morning Major Fairbanks, head of the Radio Pictures Research Department, was asked:

How are telegrams delivered in West-chester, New York State, and what is the lengnd on current New York motor car licence plates? Information wanted immediately for "Fanny Foley Herselg."

Name every hotel in Havana. This exacting request came from Paul Sloane, preparing to direct Irene Dunne in "Consolation Marriage."

How is beer drawn in an English public-house? This one was for "The Sphinx Has Spoken," and one suspects that Major Fairbanks answered it with ease from memory.

Correct and almost instantaneous replies to such posers are vital to the success of film production. Let the telegram be delivered at variance with Westchester methods, or the licence plates be incorrect, or the reel hotel given the name of a real hotel, or the beer drawn from a kitchen-type tap, and the studio, would be swamped by thousands of protesting letters.

BIG AS CHURCH.

At the Paramount studio the research workers are housed in a building big enough to be a church, lined with filing cabinets and authoritative books on every conceivable subject and in almost all languages.

At the M. G. M. studio the department is headed by a woman, Nathalie Bucknall, commanding two highly paid assistants. Miss Bucknall's description of her job is that she must be an expert on every period of architecture. be ready at all times to answer questions on the habit and customs of every race, living and extinct, on court procedures of every country, wedding ceremonies, christenings and funeral processions of every clime and religious persuasion, and—in short—be an authority on everything that ever was, is has happened, or will happen.

Ramon Novarro wanted to know what kind of saddle a Hindoo of noble birth should use in "Son of India". Miss Bucknall not only told him, but showed him authentic pictures. Her department cuts and files articles from hundreds of specialist magazines every month.

The same imperturbable lady staged a Salvationist revival meeting for Joan Crawford's "Laughing Sinners", and produced from some obscure corner detailed information on the procedure of a French magician of the old school for Gilbert's "Cheri Beri".

No mite of information is too small for a Hollywood research department to note, record, and file away under an elaborate index system. For they never can tell. To-day they may have to dress a parisian salon, tomorrow a Borneo Jungle, and the next a praper's window in Bermondsey.

Questions For The Hollywood Guide.

Most of the major Hollywood studios maintain a staff of guides to escort through the grounds and buildings those visitors lucky enough, or influential enough, to obtain a "sight-seeing" pass.

A guide at the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer studio has kept a record of the questions most often asked by his charges. This is his list.

"Will you give me Greta Carbo's telephone number?"

"Does a microphone boom you are selling a lot of microphones?"

"Are Garbo's long eyelashes real?"

"How does Joan Crawford keep so slim?"

"Will Anita Page give me that cute dress she wore in her last picture?"

"Where does Adolphe Menjou buy his clothes?"

"Where does Marion Davies get her hair waved?".

"Is Norma Shearer bow-legged?"

The cause of the last strange question the guide conceives to be Norma's habit of sheathing her figure in form-fighting gowns and to nail the canard to the wall he carries in his breast pocket a picture of Miss Shearer in a swimming suit. Consequently the question oftenest asked of this studio guide is:

"Can I have that photograph?"
—"Film Weekly".

IMPRESSIONS OF THE SCREEN IN SINGAPORE.

(BY P. JEROME WILLIS.)

To see a crowd of Chinese, Indians, Malayan and Japanese, somt clad in conventional trousers and jacket, others in the sarong and badju, or gown and turban, fighting for admission to a moving picture theatre is a sight that few directors dream of. Yet it is a common occurrence in Singapore, where all races and nationalities meet and merge. The talkers took Singapore by storm, and to-day turbaned Indians and gowned Chinese greet each other blithely with "Yeah," "Oh, Boy," "Sez you."

It's a peculiar reflection that the talkers should be more popular than the silent films with so many natives only indifferently understanding the English language, yet nearly twice the number of Asiatics now go to the films. They listen intently to everything and often seem to appreciate jokes which are rather on the subtle side. The reason for this is difficult to understand, unless perhaps the acting of the artists suggsts more now than in the old silent film days. Wise cracks of all sorts are becoming increasingly popular in Singapore and even the said Indian may venture an "Oh, boy, and how" in his silky voice.

MARITAL JOKES PREFERRED.

Jokes on the comic side of marriage or love always score with Asiatics and Marjorie White is one of their great favorites. She is, however, not so popular as Janet Gaynor, who has swept all before her in the Orient. The wistful smiling eyes of that petite artiste and her troubadour, Charles Farrell, on a poster in the town are sufficient to cause a queue, nearly a quarter of a mile long, at the box office of the local cinema.

It's peculiar that even though these two stars rank highest in the Asiatic's appreciation, there are times when they cause loud laughter at a point where a Western audience would be feeling emotional. For instance, the Orientals abhor kissing—to them it's merely silly and has no meaning. The fair Janet may smile into the eyes of her troubadour, and he may hold her hand and sing—and they love singing—but let them venture on an embrace and the silent appreciation of nearly two thousand Asiatics turns into a loud guffaw.

The Asiatic also is becoming a fashion critic. Though perhaps he may only have discarded his sarong for trousers two years ago, he will discuss the relative sartorial merits of Adolphe Menjou and Clive Brook and then seek examples in the local shop. Once he starts becoming Western, the change is rapid. First the ill-fitting drill suit, then suddenly a transition to wide creased trousers and waisted jacket. His women folk are changing more slowly, for the dictates of their religion place certain restrictions on their attire, and these must be adhered to. The Malay girl who sits in the 10-cent seats equal to about 10 cents American money) admires the beautiful frocks she sees, the footwear and the hose, but only a few have broken away from the traditional garb.

WHERE KISSING IS SILLY.

The Chinese girl is, of course, more sophisticated, for her emancipation is quickening up every day. She will sit in the 50-cent or dollar 1 seats and laugh quietly at the jokes, but look strangely puzzled during a tense love scene. So long as the love scene is idealistic and there are only soft words and no ebmrace, she admires, but the passionate embrace makes her scoff. The big all-round success is still the musuc and dancing picture, where the song hits are quickly learned and hummed at every street corner. The gramophone records from a popular feature will be sold out almost on arrival and find their way all through the country even to the remotest grass hut away in the jungle. "Sunny Side Up" went right through the plantations and over the whole of the peninsula of Malaya.

Three times it was brought back and each time scored a huge success. The local censorship, which it rather strict, marred a certain amount of its appeal by cutting that attractive song number and "turning off the heat." When the portion censorship deletion appeared on the portion of the film which was cut, it was loudly booed and jeered, for it was difficult for even the most uneducated coolie to believe that a film which included the sweet Janet could offend in any way.

Asiastics love the gangster film, but very few are shown, owing to the censorship regulations which bar gun battles and will not tolerate an actual "kill" on the screen. The first cuts made before they decided to ban all films of this type were very clumsy and made a mystery story a bigger mystery than ever. For instance, in the "Canary Murder Case."

Here the actual killing was deleted, and then some one else was slain so gracefully that no one ever noticed his disappearance until the court case was flashed on the screen. Eventually so many of these films failed because the Asiatic could not help detecting the broken sequence, and so now the gangster or crime film may be said to finally banned.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY

Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

University of Bombay, 3rd Lecture on "Radiation" by Sir C. V. Raman, C. J. Hall, 6-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, August 21.

S. S. "Ranpura" with English mails of August 6, due at 6-0 a.m.

Legislative Assembly By-election: Bombay City Mahomedan Constituency: Nomination of candidates.

SATURDAY, August 22.

S. S. "Malwa" with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

University of Bombay 4th Lecture on "Radiation" by Sir C. V. Raman C. J. Hall, 6-30 p.m.

To-day's Indian Radio Programme:—12 noon—Sponsored programme by Hanseatic Trading Co.

9-20 p.m. Bai Sunderabai's popular songs (with D. Parwatker).

IMPROVEMENT TRUST HOUSING SCHEME.

In connection with the Bombay Improvement Trust Housing Scheme, there will be a Special Meeting of the Bombay Tenants' Welfare Institute, in the "Improvement Trust Hall" to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.), when, Mr. Narayan-Rao Kulkarni will lecture on "Advantages of Improvement Trust Housing Scheme for Parsi ownership Housing movement."

Mr. Rustom B. Paymaster will preside. Mr. Framji Bilia, and Khan Saheb Hormasji Pastakia, will explain the advantages of the Improvement Trust Housing Scheme, that has been recently passed by the Bombay Government.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo. Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. "Khandalla" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Wednesday the 26th instant.

Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

K. R. CAMA ORIENTAL INSTITUTE.

An annual gathering to commemorate the 22nd anniversary of the death of Mr. K. R. Cama will be held this evening at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the Institute premises, Sukhadvala Building, 172, Hornby Road, Fort. (entrance from the Ravelin Street).

An oil-paint portrait of Shams-ul-Ulama Dr. Sir Jivanji Jamshedji Modi will be opened.

Shams-ul-Ulama Dr. Sir Jivanji Jamshedji Modi will deliver a discourse on "The Doctrine of Karma, from a Zoroastrian point of view". Principal J. McKenzie, will preside.

B. P. C. C. LABOUR SUB-COMMITTEE

A meeting of the Labour Sub-Committee of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Thursday) at 7 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress House.

GANDHI SEVA MANDAL, DADAR

A meeting of the Council of the above Mandal will be held to-day (Thursday) at 8-30 p.m. at the residence of Sjt. Patil Bros., at Agar Bazar, Dadar.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The N Y K steamer "Nagato Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via Ports of Call on the 17th instant, and is expected to arrive here on or about the 15th September.

LATE SHETH KHATAUBHAI MORARJI.

A resolution of condolence has been passed by the Committee of the Bombay Shroff Association for the death of Sheth Khataubhai Morarji, ex-Vice-President of this Association.

YOUTH LODGE THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY

"The Youth Lodge Theosophical Society Child Study Class will be held this week on Friday and not to-day (Thursday). The subject for this week will be 'Determination of the Psychological types through Cheiromancy.'

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

The Outward P and O mail steamer "Mantua" with the mails from London of the 13th instant arrived at Port Said at 5 a.m. on the 19th instant and left there at 10 a.m. the same day.

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CONGRESS MOVE TO CAPTURE CORPORATION

Mr. Nariman's Call To Bombay Citizens

The following statement is issued by Mr. K. F. Nariman, President, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee:—

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will shortly launch a vigorous campaign in all the wards through Ward Committees to enrol thousands of voters for the ensuing Municipal Elections. In view of the strong protests from citizens and ratepayers from all parts of the city, it is almost certain that the sinister attempts of some reactionaries in the present Corporation to give a longer lease to the present body will fail; hence it is necessary to be on the alert and begin in good time to make preparations for the next elections. As a part of its programme, the Congress will try to capture all local bodies including the Municipal Corporation and the first step towards that end will be to get as large a number of voters as possible enrolled from all Wards. The Provisional Roll will be ready by the 8th or 9th of September and the fresh enrolment of those who are not included in the Provisional Roll will begin from 10th September and will continue for twenty days. Temporary enrolment offices will be opened in all Wards so as to afford facilities to intending voters to get their names enrolled and printed forms will be supplied free.

INSTRUCTIONS TO RATE-PAYERS.

The rate-payers have only to fill in certain particulars. All rate-payers paying Rs. 10 or above as rent either as a tenant or sub-tenant are entitled to vote. The rent may be for house, godown, stable, garage or any other structure. He must be a tenant for at least six months before the date of enrolment. Hence it is necessary to attach rent bill for the month of April 1931 and rate-payers are requested to preserve the bill for that month and bring the same with them to be attached to the enrolment form; further instructions will be issued later and the localities where temporary enrolment offices are to be opened will be duly published. We hope that all the Associations, Institutions and rate-payers in general will whole-heartedly give us their full co-operation and help in this work undertaken by the Congress.

'ALL-INDIA COTTON FORECAST

—:o:—

Decrease In Acreage

CALCUTTA, Aug. 19.

The All-India First Cotton Forecast for 1931-32 shows the total area sown as 13,926,000 acres, a decrease of six per cent compared with the corresponding forecast (revised) last year.—A. P.

"PROHIBITION WEEK"

Conference Of Office-Bearers.

There will be an informal Conference of all the Office-bearers of the seven District Congress Committees in Bombay to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress House to fix the programme for the "Prohibition Week" and the "Flag Day". The members concerned are requested to be present in time.

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Head Office: 371, Hornby Road, 2nd floor, corner Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER.

	New York, Aug 19.
Previous closing rate	6.82
To-day's opening rate	6.70
Difference	—.12
To-day's closing rate	6.59
Difference	—.23
Broach expectation	148

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER.

	Liverpool, Aug. 19.
Previous closing rate	3.64
To-day's opening rate	3.55
Difference	—.09
Today's closing rate	3.56
Difference	—.08

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

	London, Aug. 19.
Silver ready	12-11/16 unchanged
Silver forward	12-11/16 unchanged

Tone of Market:—Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES.

	Bombay, Aug. 19.
1st settlement	43 2 0
2nd settlement	42 14 0

NO MUTTON TO-DAY

Bandra Butchers "Down Knives"

DUE TO CERTAIN ALLEGED GRIEVANCES.

The Superintendent of Markets Bombay, writes:—

"No mutton will be available in the markets on Thursday (20th inst.) as the butchers of the Bandra Slaughter Houses have struck work on account of certain alleged grievances. Beef will, however, be available."

ORIGIN OF STRIKE.

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The causes which compelled the dealers in goats and sheep at the Bandra Slaughter House to take the extreme step of going on a strike from Tuesday evening were briefly that there are two "Mundis" held every week in which about 8 to 10 thousand animals are collected in the Slaughter House compound for sale and they are stabled there in batches and spread over the whole compound. During the Monsoon owing to heavy rainfall the whole area by its very nature becomes marshy and mud about 1 to 2 feet deep accumulates there.

The large number of animals required for the 'Mundis' have perforce to be kept there and the marshy nature of the place makes them uncomfortable so much so that practically their legs are under mud. Not only this, but the licencees who collect for the 'Mundi' and the other customers have to pass through this muddy place and get their clothes spoilt for reaching the centre point.

A large number of animals are affected by this insanitary condition and a large number of them die. The animals cannot walk in this muddy place.

These grievances were brought to the notice of the Superintendent of Slaughter House for the last so many days and when they reached their height they were brought once more to his notice, on Tuesday. But, he without caring to look into the grievances, although he was on the spot, gave them a reply which they regard as insulting. This hurt the feelings of the merchants and led them to go on a strike.

The intention was not to inconvenience the public but to get redress of their reasonable grievances and make the Municipal authorities carry out the necessary improvements.—Yours, etc.,

KARIM LALBHOY,
Hon. Secretary,
The Bombay Mutton Merchants' Association.

Abdul Rehman Street,
Bombay.
August 19.

ROY GETS EAR TROUBLE

Cable To Herr Rosenfield

(From a Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, Aug. 18.

The "M. N. Roy" Defence Committee has sent a telegram to Herr Rosenfield, the eminent German lawyer who is expected to defend Roy, for immediate arrival. It is reliably understood that Roy is getting ear trouble. His ear was formerly operated four times in Moscow and Berlin.

M. N. ROY GIVEN "A" CLASS TREATMENT

Counsel Interview Him In Jail

CAWNPORE, Aug. 19.

Mr. Asaf Ali prominent counsel of Delhi arrived here this morning to complete the panel of defence counsel in the case against M. N. Roy. Messrs. I. B. Sen and Asaf Ali will be supported by three local lawyers Syed Zakirali, Iqbalkishen Kapur and Sriratan Shukla.

Roy, who is being treated as an "A" class prisoner, was seen in jail by Mr. Asaf Ali, and Mr. Sen to-day. The interview lasted a few hours. The next hearing of the case is to come up on 31st August.—A. P.

CASH BALANCE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(In thousands of rupees)

Balance on:—

In District treasuries 30th April 1931 2,64,48; 31st May 1931 2,22,51; 30th June 1931 2,22,40; 31st July 1931 2,13,49.

With the Imperial Bank of India 30th April 1931 12,15,27; 31st May 1931 17,31,13; 30th June 1931 15,72,85; 31st July 1931 21,13,41.

Total 30th April 1931 14,79,75; 31st May 1931 19,53,64; 30th June 1931 17,95,25; 31st July 1931 23,26,90.

LONDON, Aug. 18.

England and New Zealand at Manchester which commenced only today (owing to rain yesterday and on Saturday) ended in a draw.

England batted first and had made 224 for three wickets when the third test match between the stumps were drawn. New Zealand did not bat.—Reuter.

WHITLEY COMMISSION'S REPORT ANALYSED

(Continued from page 6).

system encourages every workman to try his best and earn the premium. Of course, care has to be taken to see that the output is a fair one which an average workman generally produces. Again, a limit is placed beyond which, if time is saved, nothing is payable. The latter course is followed with a view to prevent every irregularity even by first-class workmen. The Taylor System, on the other hand, is based on a standard of production for a first-class workman. If it is reached, a reward is given. This system, of course, is not so satisfactory, because it does not afford very great encouragement to second class and third class workmen, who knowing fully well that they cannot reach the standard, fail to make the effort.

METHODS OF PAYMENT IN INDIA.

Unfortunately, in our country, the methods of payment are not arranged on such scientific footing. The workmen are paid either on the time wage system or on the piece wage system. We need hardly emphasise that it is to the interest of the employers to see that more scientific and up-to-date methods are employed in this direction to the benefit of all concerned. The Whitley Commission, though hesitating to recommend profit sharing schemes, "under the present condition of the industry" and "the present state of development of labour organisations," state that "efficiency-of-production-bonuses, however, are in a different category. These are in operation in several establishments and are a direct incentive to increased effort. There is scope for considerable extension of these methods of payment in industry."

MINIMUM WAGES

In connection with the fixing of minimum wages, the Commission observe: "It appears to us that, in order to conform to both the letter and the spirit of the Convention, it would first be necessary to create machinery for fixing minimum rates of wages in those trades in which wages are lowest and where there is no question of collective bargaining." There is no doubt that there are certain industries where the wages paid to workmen are exceptionally low, which calls for some sort of action on part of the authorities. Such legislation as may be necessary may be taken in hand, with a view to fix the minimum standard wage in the spirit in which the International Convention has made the demand. The soundness of the principle from the point of view of national efficiency cannot for a moment be doubted. It is rightly said that an industry which cannot afford to pay a "living wage" to its workmen has no right to exist.

DISPARITY RATES IN WAGES

The Commission found that in the same city and in the same industry, there was considerable disparity in wages rates, and they draw attention to the Bombay Wage Census. They further give their opinion that they are "satisfied that a large measure of uniformity can be achieved in certain industries without prejudice to their economic position and at the same time, a higher wage level can be secured to some of the lowest paid classes." The case is undoubtedly a simple one and hardly needs much emphasis There could be no justification for this disparity among wages between any mill or any industrial institution, as compared with another, in the same location This injustice not only prevails in connection with our cotton mills, but the jute mills do not seem to be better off, where the labour unions have complained that the workmen in one mill frequently get a lower wage payment than their fellow workers in another, for an identical piece of work.

UNRESTRAINED DEDUCTIONS

On the top of all this, there is a method by which deductions are made from wages by way of fines, etc. The Commission seem to have carefully investigated this question, and according to them, their investigation shows that infliction of fines is a fairly general practice in textile factories and on railways, that it is less common in mines and other forms of industrial activity and is practically unknown on plantations. They further state that so far as factories are concerned, the practice appears to be most prevalent in cotton textile mills and for this reason it probably attains greater dimensions in the Bombay Presidency than elsewhere. The hardship of these deductions can well be imagined. The Commission rightly condemn this practice; (1) on the ground that these deductions are made at the instance either of employer or his subordinates, (2) that in cases where employee's organisations are not strong, these deductions may develop into exactions, and (3) that in many cases the workers' wages suffice for little more than the purchase of primary necessaries of life and thus the smallest deduction is a definite hardship, and if the deductions are larger, they increase their indebtedness, and that too, among a class of operatives who are always steeped in debt.

(To be Continued).

CLUB AS GAMBLING DEN

Police Raid Sequel

NINETEEN PERSONS CONVICTED.

Nineteen persons who were arrested in a bogus Bombay Club, which was found to be a gambling den in December last, were convicted by Mr. P.L. Thacker, Presidency Magistrate, sixth Court, Bombay, and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 15 each. Hassan Bodha, one of the accused, was found guilty of assisting in the management of the gambling den and was ordered to pay an additional fine of Rs. 75.

Ali Mahomed, alias Aliba, a cloth merchant, who is alleged to be the owner of the Club, which was known as Guljare Club, is standing his trial under Section 4 of the Gambling Act.

GAMBLING DEN RAIDED.

The facts of the case are that in December last, Sub-Inspector D.B. Desai, armed with a warrant issued by the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Mr. Coghlan, raided the Guljare Club, at Pydhownie, Bombay, which was known to be a notorious gambling den. 23 per sons who were found in the club were put under arrest. Among the things seized by the police were 67 packs of cards, 1300 tokens and about Rs. 200 in cash.

The case against the accused dragged on for several months and was disposed of by the Magistrate on Tuesday. Out of the 23 accused 4 who were found to be employed as servants in the Club, were acquitted and the rest were convicted.

The Magistrate in his judgment found that the club was nothing but a gambling den going in the garb of a respectable club.

HOOLIGANISM AT PUBLIC MEETINGS.

(Continued from page 6.)

who had committed the offences I have mentioned above? If they have, which cannot be very difficult seeing that they have a list of all such people in their possession, are they going to apply the law to these people?

If, Sir, the writer of the leaderette is assured that there is absolutely no truth in the report that there was "Goondaism", on the part of those who convened this Jinnah Hall meeting I hope he will have the courtesy to retract what he has said in this article, Apologies are certainly due to some people when he says "Was it not the duty of these monopolists of truth to report this episode to the Mahatma?" Throwing cheap jibes at people is a very easy thing to do, but it does not suit a journal which claims to have the monopoly of respectability.

There is another important point which he had made and which I must controvert. He makes out that it was wrong for the conveners of the previous meeting of the Nationalists Muslims to have brought two dozen pathans "to keep bandobust" at the meeting. Some of the Nationalist Muslims are not Congressmen and these may not believe in absolute non-violence and non-resistance. If what he says is true, may I ask why these people should not make some arrangement for the preservation of peace and order at a meeting of theirs? Many of them are of the opinion, as I am of the opinion, that when a meeting is convened and when the conveners of the meeting have asked respectable and eminent people to attend and speak at the meeting it is the duty of the conveners to see that the speakers whom they have asked are protected from injury and harm. I cannot understand what is wrong about making arrangements to prevent any trouble that may arise. I feel that the Nationalist Muslims ought to make proper "bandobast" when they next call a meeting if the Bombay Police do not perform their most elementary duty of preserving peace and order, particularly when they know that a disturbance of the public peace is very likely. It would be perverse to suggest as the writer of this leaderette does that such Pathans are brought there to start or create trouble. They are there only to see that no harm comes to those who are invited to attend the meeting and those who are invited to speak at it.—Yours, etc.

V. S. VELINKER.

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10TH CONCERT OF MR. SHROFF'S INSTITUTE

Major Paymaster On Potency Of Music

The 10th annual concert of the Parsi Music Institute was held on Sunday evening in the presence of a large audience at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, under the presidency of Major S. A. Paymaster. A programme of 20 songs composed in varied tunes, was gone through by the pupils of Mr. Shroff which was much appreciated by the audience. Most of the pupils acquitted themselves creditably, particularly Miss Ghaswala, Miss Panthakey, Miss Subedar and Mr. Sahiar.

Major Paymaster spoke on the magic power of divine music; and said that music had the potency of turning defeat into victory or at least averting a disaster in wars. He mentioned several instances, also the one of which he had personal experience in the World War.

Mr. Manek H. Dadachanji then handed over to the President two presents received by him from admirers of Mr. Shroff's Class, viz., (1) a costly watch to be given to Mr. Shroff for presenting to any pupil who shows proficiency in work, and (2) a five-rupee note for any use Mr. Shroff thinks best. He then referred to the help, monetary and otherwise, given by Mr. Maneckji Bharucha not only to this Institute but to innumerable Parsi institutions, and referred to the good work done by the Institute in training pupils in a scientific way.

After the last thrilling orchestral song "the past memory of Iran" was sung in which all the pupils present on the occasion participated, the gathering dispersed.

Mr. Maneckji Bharucha, it is understood, has also given a sum of Rs. 25 to Mr. Shroff to be used as he thinks best in the interests of the Institute.

PATETI SWADESHI BAZAR

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkya Sabha the Pateti Swadeshi Bazar will be held at the Muzaffar Abad Hall, Grant Road, from 26th August to 5th September 1931 (both days inclusive). The plan of the Bazar can be seen at the Office of the Sabha, at 7, Rutherfield Street, off Forbes Street, Fort, between 2 and 6 p.m. (S.T.). Stalls are being let out and manufacturers desirous of booking a stall for themselves are requested to call early as only a few more stalls are available.

—:o:—

KARMA-YOGA.

Swami Vishvanand of Ram Krishna Ashram will speak in Hindi at the Indian Women's Unity Club to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. The subject will be "Karma-Yoga". Mr. Goswami will give recitals of famous songs.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1931.

MORE LIGHT.

Mahatma Gandhi has done well to publish, presumably with the previous approval of the Viceroy, all such correspondence he had with Government regarding recent negotiations as had not been published by Government themselves last week. The latter published only such letters as they thought were relevant or necessary for a clear understanding of the issues involved in the negotiations. But it is unfortunate that they left out the formidable charge sheet that Ganhiji had prepared against Government and certain important letters which show how hard Gandhiji strove to come to an understanding with Government and which emphasize at some length an important principle regarding the status of Congress in its relations with the Indian people on the one hand and the Indian Government on the other. That principle is the claim of Congress to be recognised as intermediary between Government and the people. It is best stated in the following words of Gandhiji in his letter to Mr. Garrett, Commissioner, N.D.,: "If you agree that the settlement is between Congress and Government, and if it is Congress that has to implement its terms so far as they are applicable, it follows that Congress must be recognised as intermediary between Government and the people whom Congress represents." The Congress claim to represent the people is several years old, but its claim to be an intermediary is specially recognised by the Gandhi-Irwin Agreement. The Congress position is only otherwise expressed by Sjt. Prabhashankar Pattani as that of a "bridge between Government and the people." The Congress claim can be easily misunderstood and was actually understood by Mr. Garrett "in the sense that Government and people can have no dealings with one another except through Congress." But Gandhiji made the point in his letter to Mr. Maxwell, Private Secretary to the Governor of Bombay, wherein he said: "I never claimed that the Government and the people can have no dealings with one another except through Congress. My objection was to the Mamlatdar's notice issued over my head whilst negotiation was going on between Mr. Garret and myself". Since Government, in order to make peace with a militant people signed a solemn Agreement with Congress as the peoples' representative and since Government expects Congress to get the people to discharge their obligations under the Agreement, these very facts establish the claim of Congress as intermediary between Government and the people.

The Congress claim is incontestable and, as may be seen from the published correspondence, it has not been contested by Government. One of the implications of the claim is that Government should not only cease persecuting Congressmen but should treat them as allies in getting the Agreement fully implemented. Another implication is that if either a section of the people or certain officials complain that the terms of the Agreement are not duly carried out, the complaints should be considered not by the people alone or the officials alone but by a tribunal acceptable both to Government and to the people, that is to Congress as the intermediary. We are glad to learn from a leading article in the "Times of India" that "the case for an inquiry is founded by Sir Prabhashankar Pattani on a careful examination of the real significance of the Delhi Agreement." The paper further understands that it is Sir Prabhashankar's contention that "Government in making the agreement made certain promises and Mr. Gandhi personally transferred these promises to the people and took the responsibility upon himself." If in these circumstances Gandhiji feels that the promises are either disowned or broken and is confronted with the numerous official breaches of Truce terms, as embodied in his Charge Sheet, the least that Government can do in fairness is to institute an impartial inquiry into the charges.

As regards the nature of the inquiry, it is clear from his last letter to the Viceroy, now published, that while he claimed a Board of Arbitration as a matter of right, he neither claimed to be the practical head of a parallel Government nor insisted on Arbitration. And he distinctly says in that letter: "I told you so long as I got the justice to which I was entitled, I would be quite satisfied". However, since in the Delhi Agreement Congress is recognised as intermediary between the people and the Government it follows that the nature of the enquiry should be acceptable both to Government and to Congress. The "Times of India" is perfectly right in urging that the inquiry must be into charges made by both parties to the Agreement. Gandhiji claimed nothing more or less. He has indeed given the assurance in advance that, so long as the Board of Inquiry is acceptable to Congress the latter will certainly accept the Board's decisions. Of course he expects Government to do likewise. The latest Simla message says, that the publication by Gandhiji of his charges against Government has almost destroyed what little chance there was of his going to London. We see no reason to regard the situation as altered by the publication of the charge-sheet. On the contrary, it makes the case for enquiry the stronger. Government are certainly entitled to frame counter-charges. But they could not be committing a greater blunder than by refusing to institute the impartial enquiry which Gandhiji demands. The Simla message of the Associated Press evidently echoes the views of reactionary Simla circles and its suggestion that Gandhiji has given a challenge of restarting Civil Disobedience is as mischievous as it is gratuitous. Far from giving any such challege, Gandhiji and the Congress have made it clear that they will loyally carry out the terms of the truce and that they have no intention of embarrssing or humiliating the Government, their only concern being to get justice. The Associated Press has done a distinct disservice to the country and the cause of peace by irresponsibly echoing the views of certain officials who are spoiling for a fight and are determined to break the Gandhi-Irwin Agreement.

OBSTACLES TO RESEARCH.

Not only the rapidly growing number of Indian research workers but also the Indian public as a whole, which is now fortunately alive to the urgency and the necessity of their country developing her industrial resources, will warmly reciprocate the criticism levelled by Srijut C. V. Raman against officialdom in his introductory remarks to the first lecture in the series he is delivering in Bombay. He complained of the inadequate appreciation in official circles of the relation between scientific research and national welfare. "We meet here to-day," he said, "under the shadow of a dark cloud which threatens the future of science in India." Owing to the necessity of curtailing public expenditure, various retrenchment proposals are being discussed by the Central and the Provincial Governments, but the distinguished scientist hoped that "young Indians actively interested in research bearing on the economic welfare of the country" and serving the State in the "so-called scientific" departments and research institutes will be spared the "axe." He pleaded for retrenchment "of superfluous administrative staff and curtailment of salaries so as to bring them more in line with existing economic conditions" but he rightly emphasized that it would be wrong retrenchment, suicidal to national welfare, to curtail scientific research activities.

The presence of a world-famous Indian scientist in Bombay and the warning he uttered against starving opportunity for research would, one hoped, have exercised some influence upon the Senate of the Bombay University. It happened to discuss, only two days after Srijut C. V. Raman's passionate appeal for the promotion of research, a question which it has continuously ignored to treat sensibly and with a broad outlook. The Royal Institute of Science was founded as an establishment for the promotion of scientific research. Such at least was the hope of a number of donors whose generosity made the foundation possible. Thanks to the curious neglect of the Senate and the scandalous indifference of the Syndicate to the cause of research, the Institute became practically an appendage of the Elphinstone College for the teaching of elementary science. Who would have imagined when the Institute was founded that the higher staff of the Institute would be wasting their time teaching "Intermediate" science students and preparing students for the B.Sc.? A protest was made five years ago by a Fellow of the Bombay University against this handicap to research work and the degeneration of the Institute into teaching classes for the ordinary courses, while research work was conspicuous by its absence. The Senate refused to listen to the protest and continued the affiliation for the teaching of elementary Mathematics and Science. On Wednesday the Senate agreed to the continuation of this policy by its approval of the report of the Syndicate in regard to the affiliation and renewed, for a further period of two years, the affiliation of the Institute for the teaching of Mathematics and Science for the Intermediate and the B.Sc. The Senate elected to reject the amendment moved by Dr. Viegas that the matter be again referred back to the Syndicate. This rejection shows what little interest a large number of the Fellows of the Bombay University have in the vital question of providing adequate facilities for scientific research. Their attitude is in strange contrast with the eagerness and zeal with which a number of University youth seize every opportunity to equip themselves for scientific and technological careers and find, to their chagrin, that unlike Calcutta, Bombay refuses them the facilities for an adequate study.

WINNING INDIA'S GOOD-WILL.

Addressing the South Indian European Planter's Conference at Bangalore Mr. F. E. James, the principal speaker, said: "Our safeguard after all is the good-will of the people of this country. We must make up our minds to obtain and keep it". And, thereafter, the meeting proceeded to obtain India's good-will by demanding of Government a firm hand in dealing with the "seditious and inflammatory speeches", of course by Congressmen. We humbly congratulate Europeans on the efficacy of the methods that they are adopting to "obtain and keep" the good-will of his country.

Trifles.

"At the quinquennial Congress of the Universities of the British Empire in Edinburgh Dr. Hassan Suhrawardy, Vice-Chancellor of Calcutta University, alluded to the bewildering diversity not only of the names but of the standards of the different post-graduate qualifications . . . ."

Can't be helped so long as there is an equally bewildering diversity of ignorance.

* * *

I am grateful to the Calcutta correspondent of the "Times of India" for explaining lucidly the real position arising out of "the virtual collapse of the Irwin-Gandhi Agreement."

It gives, in a word, the longed for opportunity to all all kinds of reactionaries, here and in Britain, who have been striving for its collapse.

* * *

They "worked overtime to foster racial hatred, popularise the cult of assassination, and complicate and hinder the work of pacification in every possible way."

* * *

Why 'they' were not prosecuted my confrere does not say. What, however, seems to be clear enough is that since Sjt. Bose demands resumption of the Civil Disobedience movement, Mahatma Gandhi should be punished for the virtual repudiation of the Truce by the Government.

* * *

But let not my good confrere be misunderstood. Notwithstanding Gandhiji's culpability, my confrere still entertains a good deal of good-will towards the Congress.

Indeed he offers a positive tip, to wit, that "further recourse to the weapon of 'boycott' would probably be fruitless owing to the fact that, mainly as the result of purely economic influences, imports of manufactured goods from all countries, especially from Great Britain, have shrunk to what appears to be the irreducible minimum."

There is something deeply touching in the underlying nervous solicitude for the energies of the Congress. And I do hope it will not be lost upon those concerned if the time comes.

* * *

A suggestion comes from Madras that Lord Irwin should be recalled to India simultaneously with the recall 'home' of Lord Willingdon. But unfortunately even the Parliamentary doctrine of Recall does not admit of double possibilities.

* * *

"Our safeguard after all is the good-will of the people of this country. We must make up our minds to obtain and keep it," says Mr. F. E. James, planters' representative in the Madras Legislative Council. The sentiment breathes good-will. But it is one thing to contribute to the secret fund for the "Safeguarding Campaign" and another thing to join Mr. M. I. David's Good-will League.

* * * * *

Mr. R. K. Shanmugam Chetty, President of the 'Self-respect' League, has decided to drop his surname. I do not know whether his decision is in respect of the "self-respect" creed or in his capacity as a member of the Postal Retrenchment Committee.

* * * * *

The last act of Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer before accepting the port-folio of Law Member was to open a Gandhi-Irwin Bridge. But before he reached Simla it became a bridge of breaches!

* * * * *

The following resolution was passed in the latest session of the Self-respect Conference:

Whereas the Khadi movement is based on a primitive Individualism which is opposed to economic progress, to the growth of machinery and to the fundamental principle of Socialism, this Conference protests against the propagation of Khadi as a national programme and resolves to encourage the increasing utilisation of machinery in all trades.

Is that the reason why one of its ex-presidents eschewed Khadi from his Round Table ward-robe?

WHITLEY COMMISSION'S REPORT ANALYSED

THE PROBLEM OF WAGES

(By SOHRAB R. DAVAR).

II*

In our last article, we dealt indirectly with the question of wages from the standpoint of standard of living and efficiency. In the course of this article, it is proposed to deal with this question from the standpoint of wages pure and simple.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES INVOLVED

Payment of workmen per month or per day is the most antiquated method known to society and is, from a modern scientific standpoint the most unsatisfactory method of remunerating labour both from the point of view of the operative as well as that of the employer. Attempts have been made all over the modern industrial world, to improve upon this method by devising systems which would induce the operatives to use their best efforts and increase their efficiency. These methods try to introduce an incentive among the work people to produce more and thereby to earn more. Experiments have proved conclusively that the part which this incentive plays in stimulating production when properly directed is enormous. The methods employed make use of two factors to produce incentive, viz., (1) reward by way of increased wage, and (2) penalties for falling short of standardized production. These are either combined or are made use of separately, as we shall see in the systems dealt with later. The reward is in the form of an additional income paid to the operative directly after the work is done, and in case of continuous satisfaction, it is followed by promotion. The punishment may be in the form of a fine or assignment of less pleasant work.

SCIENTIFIC COMBINATION OF SYSTEMS

The methods of remuneration of the operatives in more advanced countries take the form which is a sort of combination of time and piece rate, which means compulsion to produce a certain standard of work laid down within the time stipulated, coupled with an inducement to produce more through an offer of extra payment. There are, of course, other factors employed to create incentive among workmen. The time or day wage system as well as the piece wage system, pure and simple, are, practically speaking, out-of-date in advanced countries, for the simple reason that the former, viz., time rate system, does not give any encouragement to the employee to produce more or use his best ability in connection with work. When a more intelligent and more efficient workman finds that his labour will be rewarded by no higher payment that that of his less competent colleague, the natural result is that he does not make any effort to produce more than what the average mediocre workman does. The other class of workman is being encouraged by the combination system referred to above, the most prominent types of which are the Halsey System and the Taylor System, with which we shall deal a little later.

PIECE-WAGE DRAWBACKS

The piece wage system, pure and simple, has the drawback that though the operative here gets pay according to the quantity or quality of work turned out, or produced, and thereby his incentive is to produce more, any excessive zeal shown here may lead to overwork which may impair the health of the employee and consequently injure his efficiency,—a tendency which has to be closely guarded and provided against. The other drawback of the system happens to be that in his competitive zeal to produce more, he handles the machinery and tools carelessly, thereby causing depreciation and breakage at the same time, with a lot of waste of raw material. The system has no doubt its advantages, viz., that the increased production may encourage employers to reduce the number of hours of work per day, that the calculation of the cost of production becomes easier, and as we have seen above, incentive is improved, avoiding loitering and wasting time.

HALSEY AND TAYLOR SYSTEMS

To counteract the disadvantages of the piece wage system, the Halsey system lays down a standard-output based on an average workman's result of past efforts and every workman who produces that much within the time laid down is rewarded according to the actual time saved. This

(Continued on page 5.)

* Previous article appeared on the 11th inst.

HOOLIGANISM AT PUBLIC MEETINGS.

Some Questions For The Police

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—For sometime past it has been the fashion for the Anglo-Indian Press all over the country to attack the Congress, Mahatma Gandhi and the Nationalist Muslims without any reference to restraint, or decency, logic or truth. A sample of this sort of journalism is contained in the issue of the "Times of India" of Saturday 15th August I am referring to the leaderette entitled "Hooliganism at Public Meetings". For a responsible journal like the "Times of India" to adopt an attitude which not only condones but almost encourages the recent occurrences at Jinnah Hall is, indeed, very strange. It is alienating all claims to respectibility and responsibility of which the journal could at one time boast.

It is no use attacking Mahatma Gandhi all the time and laying the blame for these events at his door. If the Youth Leaguers broke up the meetings of the hoary Liberals they could not have had the sanction of the Mahatma, who has never aided or abetted or instigated or encouraged such acts which violate the right of free speech. No fair-minded person approves of such conduct but, Sir, the writer of that article seems to think that taking possession of a hall by persons who are absolutely unarmed and who are admittedly non-violent, is the same thing as breaking open the windows of a hall four hours before the time of the meeting, causing a good deal of damage to property and taking possession of it by persons who not only were the rabble and scum of the Mohamedan population of the city but who were armed with lathis, knives and cutlasses. These people took possession of the Hall with the openly declared object of forcibly breaking up that meeting.

I ask you, Sir, whether a man who is honest and fair-minded, as I presume the author of this article to be, can find no difference between the Youth Leaguers who broke up the Liberal meetings and these 'Goondas' who were hired to break up this meeting in whatever way they chose to.

The action of these 'Goondas' was criminally illegal from beginning to end. The breaking open of the windows and doors of the Jnnah Hall constitutes what is described in Section 441 of the Indian Penal Code as criminal trespass and also an offence which is described in Section 445 as house-breaking. Therefore, their first act was a criminally illegal act. Their remaining in the Hall is also a continuing offence since they remained in it with the common object of committing an offence namely, assault. Then they proceed to commit the grave offence of assaulting persons and causing grievous hurt. They succeed in injuring about 15 persons—one of whom was seriously hurt on his head, throwing stones at a building and at persons, and then they walk out triumphantly like conquering heroes! Can such conduct be compared with that of the Youth Leaguers? Analogies are no defence and what is worse, even the analogies are wrong. Might I also ask Sir, what the Police of Bombay City were doing all this time? They knew very well that this was going to happen. It had been publicly announced that such a thing was going to happen apart from the fact that once before it had happened. One has been led to believe that the Police of Bombay are a body of people who are in our midst to protect our persons and our property. Such, I believe, are the functions of the Police in the different parts of the civilized world. If you please, the Police arrived on the scene with great eclat half an hour after the whole show had finished! Need they have taken the trouble? Or is it they wished to enjoy the pleasure of entering and being in the Congress House premises again? What I want to know is what are they going to do now? Have they instituted inquiries into the happenings at Jinnah Hall? Have they attempted to find out who these people were

(Continued on Page 5).

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Practical Or Academic?

The Convocation address of Mr. John Mackenzie, the Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, concerned itself for the most part with the old problem of reconciling the claims of practical education and cultural education. But we fear he dealt with the question in a too abstract and general manner to make out anything more than that University education must be both practical and cultural. What is now most wanted is the discussion of the narrower and more specific question whether in India, and in particular in the Bombay University, University education does not err too much on the side of what may be called academicalism. And in discussing this question it will not be fair to assume that a University subject which is not practical enough must necessarily have a cultural value. Nor would it be fair to interpret practical education as meaning education posssessing cash value and little beyond that. Mr. Mackenzie himself admitted, when he came down from abstract generalities to a specific tangible proposition, that the benefits of a technological department in the Bombay University "would be, measured not simply in cash but in the enrichment of the life of the nation, incalculable."

Tyranny Of Dead Languages.

It will be good for Indian Universities to discuss, in connection with the controversy about practical v. academic education the specific question whether it is wise to impose upon every Matriculation candidate the study of an ancient dead language or a modern European language as an alternative in addition to compulsory vernacular and English. The champions of dead languages vehemently declare that a special kind of culture is derivable from the study of those languages and beside that culture the benefits of practical subjects like Hindi, Book-keeping or Economics or Physiology are nothing. Yet they are content to give away their whole case by allowing a modern foreign language to be a substitute for the dead languages at the Matriculation. Is it so very difficult for those who talk glibly of culture and special varieties thereof to realise that culture depends more upon development of thought power than a knowledge of gramatical forms and that thought power is better developed by the intensive study of literatures in one or two languages than by a smattering knowledge of the parts of speech of three languages?

Mr. Jinnah's Optimism.

In reply to the last question put by our representative, Mr. Jinnah promptly said: "In the new constitution, I believe, that parties will not be formed, at any rate amongst British Indian representatives, on communal lines but they will be based on interests economic, social and otherwise. Take for instance the workers and agriculturists. Here the interests of both Hindus and Muslims will be common. As against that take land-holders and commercial classes. They will always stand together to protect (their own interest." It is a pity, but unavoidable nonetheless, that nice things should not happen through a mere process of willing. As it is, Mr. Jinnah's determined optimism only implies a complacent refusal to respect elementary realities of politics.

Why?

Under communal electorates the issues on which elections will be fought shall be primarily communal. Given the existence of communalism—Mr. Jinnah himself admits the necessity of Joint Electorates in this connection—in other words, given "mistrust, ill-will and fear," can Mr. Jinnah possibly deny that these self-same factors will be exploited during an election campaign, thereby seriously aggravating the very evil that he would like to remove? The immediate danger is obvious. So is the ultimate danger of councils composed largely of men returned on the Parmanand and Noon tickets of communal hostility, "mistrust, ill-will and fear." Mr. Jinnah speaks of national interests of first-class importance. He forgets that his councils will be communal cock-pits, and then, should time and circumstances permit, a perfunctory apology for National Parliaments.

RAILWAY STRIKE BALLOT POSTPONED

Council Of Action Leaves Decision To Federation General Council

STOPPAGE OF WORK NOT RULED OUT

—MAHALANOBIS Aug. 19—

The proposed ballot by Railwaymen's Unions to declare a general strike on all Railways as a protest against the Railway Board's policy of retrenchment and other grievances of Railway workers has been postponed to further date in view of the resolutions passed by the Council of Action of the All-India Railwamyen's Federation, which met again on Wednesday at the residence of Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, the President of the Federation.

NARROW TERMS.

The Council of Action discussed the situation arising out of the appointment of the Court of Inquiry by the Government and its Terms of Reference. It was generally felt that the terms were not wide enough to include all the points in dispute between the Railway Board and the Railwaymen's Federation.

LET GENERAL COUNCIL DECIDE.

But in view of the fact that the General Council of the Railwaymen's Federation meets at Madras on August 29, 30 anl 31 it was decided to leave it to the General Council, to consider the advisability of appearing before the Court for the exact purpose of seeking an authorative interpretation of the scope of the Terms of Reference so that "no prejudice shoull be created in the public mind about the attitude of the Federation."

IF BOYCOTT IS DECIDED!

If the General Council decides to appear before the Court and if it is found that the case of the workers cannot be substantially considered by the Court then it is urged that the Federation should withdraw from the Court and the withdrawal should be followed by the adoption of all necessary steps.

SERIOUS OMISSION.

The Council of Action reiterated the following resolution:

"Without prejudice to the right of the Federation to challenge the policy, nature, and extent of retrenchment on Railways, and while adhering to the contention that these matters are capable of being referred to and should therefore be referred to the Court, this Council reiterates its previous demand that even on the position taken by Government, they should have included in the terms of reference all alternative methods of retrenchment such as reduction on a graduated scale of wages of those earning Rs. 100 and more, the temporary suspension of employees contribution to the Provident Fund compulsory leave by rotation to all, etc."

VOTE FOR BOYCOTT.

The following resolutions were then passed with reference to the appointment of the Court of Inquiry:

1. "Having considered the letter of the Government of India dated August 8 refusing to widen the Terms of Reference so as to include all the facts in dispute, and having considered the views of the affiliated unions in this behalf,

the Council of Action is definitely of opinion that no useful purpose will be served by participating in the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry unless and until the Terms of Reference are widened so as to include the points in dispute as urged in the letter of the President (Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta) dated July 27.

A CHARGE REPUDIATED.

2. "The Council has noted with regret the attempt made by the Government of India (in their letter aforesaid) to misrepresent the demand of the Railwaymen's Federation as being an encroachment on the constitutional powers of the Legislature and the Government of India in matters of policy. The Council repudiates this accusation and declares that the Federation has no such intention; it is well-known that the report of the Court of Inquiry has no obligatory character under the Trade Disputes Act. Its real strength is its moral effect.

STRIKE THREAT.

"In order to secure the reinstatement of the men who have been unjustly discharged, to prevent loss of wages to those working short hours as also to prevent the possibility of further retrenchment, the only alternative, in view of the unbending attitude of the Government of India, is the declaration of a general strike on Railways.

3. "The Council has noted the claim made by the Government of India that under the Terms of Reference as they are framed, all reasonable alternatives could be examined; it has also been represented in a certain section of the press that the Terms of Reference to the Court of Inquiry are more or less identical with those urged by the Federation and that the facts in dispute could be substantially investigated under the Terms of Reference as they are; the Council of Action, however, is unable to share this view.

AUTHORITATIVE INTERPRETATION.

4. "In order, however, that no prejudice should be created in the public mind about the attitude of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation, the Council recommends to the General Council that it should consider the advisability of appearing before the Court of Inquiry for the exact purpose of seeking an authoritative interpretation of the scope of the Terms of Reference from the Court itself. If, as a result thereof it is found that the case of the workers cannot be substantially considered by the Court, the Council advised immediate withdrawal from the Court and the early adoption of all proper steps to implement the resolution of the Special Convention (held in Simla on June 28) seeking of a fresh mandate, if necessary."

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CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, August 19.

Jutes ruled quiet with only limited business passing. In Coals Aldih were in some demand, while others kept fairly steady. In teas a few deals were reported at lower levels. In Miscellaneous Midnapore Zemindary eased off slightly, while others shew no change. Government securities were quiet. Following were closing quotations:—

Government Securities: 6 per cent. Bonds 1933-36 99|14 s.l.

Railways: Mymensingh Bhairab Bazaar Rebate 62|8 ex div.

Coals: Aldih 3|7; Burrakhur 10|4; Equitable 17|8; Mundulpar 5; Raneegunge 34|12.

Jutes: Alliance ord. 219 s. l.; Birla ord. 8|6 s.l.; Cheviot 175|3 s.l.; Howrah 32|5; Kamarhatty ord. 349; Naihati ord. 312 s.l.; standard ord. 262|8 s.l.

Teas: Dhelakhat 14|4; Dufflaghur 4; Jaybirpara 7|8; Rutema 1|8.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corpn. 4|8; Patna Electric 12|8; Indian Iron and Steel 3; Marshall & Co. 1|6; B.I. Corpn. ord. As. 11; Midnapore Zamindary 63; Murree Brewery 114.—A.P.

Airwoman Etzdorf Lands At Moscow.

LONDON, Aug. 18.

Moscow.—The Airwoman Etzdorf landed here at 8-55 this evening.—Reuter.

"ZENITH"
DRAKSHASAV.
Is The BEST TONIC Of The Day

BRITAIN'S ECONOMIC SITUATION

Committee Ends Survey

GENERAL AGREEMENT REACHED.

LONDON, Aug. 18.

The Cabinet Economy Committee ended the survey of the general economic situation, this evening, after sitting the whole day. Reuter understands that Mr. MacDonald and His collegues were able to reach a general agreement on the proposals for submission to the Cabinet Council to-morrow. What those proposals will be remains for the moment an impenetrable secret. Affer the Economy Committee's plans are endorsed by the Full Cabinet they will be revealed to the Opposition leaders.

Important meetings with three most powerful and most influential Labour political organisations with the object of ensuring goodwill for the economy proposals form a part of Thursday's engagements of Messrs. MacDonald and Henderson.—Reuter.

CROWD GATHERS AT DOWNING STREET

To Watch Cabinet Ministers Meeting.

LONDON, August 19.

A crowd gathered in Downing Street this morning to watch the Cabinet minsters, who have hurried back from their holidays at the Premier's summons, assemble for the special meetings at which the Cabinet Economy Committee's proposals will be unfolded. The nature, of these proposals is still a closely guarded secret. The Cabinet sat until lunch time and it is expectel will deliberate until a late hour.—Reuter.

BRITAIN'S ECONOMY PROPOSALS.

"DAILY HERALD" FORECAST.

—:o:—

LONDON, August 18.

The Cabinet Economy Committee met this morning and afternoon and is expected to continue until late as it has still immense amount of work.

The "Daily Herald" says that the Economy Committee will propose for the Cabinet's decision a general 10 per cent. tariff for revenue purposes, temporary suspension of the Sinking Fund and special tax on the fixed interest-bearing securities.—Reuter.

SITUATION IN BURMA

—:o:—

Tale Of Dacoities & Murders

RANGOON, Aug. 19.

About 400 rebels have surrendered in Thayetmyo. Four cases of violent crime are reported from Tharrawaddy, two of these being attended with murder. There have been numerous dacoities in Henzada, Thayetmyo, Pegu, Prome and Toungoo. In Pegu several dacoits have been arrested with looted property. In Thayetmyo, villagers resisted and captured two dacoits.—A. P.

—:o:—

BURMA REBELS ON TRIAL

—:o:—

Two Sentenced To Death

THARRAWADDY, Aug. 19.

In a rebellion trial before Mr. Gled Hill, Special Judge, out of 53 accused, two were sentenced to death, and thirty-eight including one Phongyi to transportation for life. Thirteen were acquitted.—A. P.

Late Mr. Habib Esmail.

Mr. Habib Esmail, Senior Partner of the firm of Messrs. Khoja Mithabhai Nathoo, a very old firm of Expert and Import merchants, dealing in copper brassware, aluminium and metal, seeds and cotton in Bombay died lately. The deceased was an active member of the Indian Chamber of Commerce and was well known in commercial circles. He was also a leading sportsman, and was very popular on the turf. He was the founder of the Khoja Girls' Orphanage, and was assisting many charitable public and private institutions. He leaves behind him four sons, and a large family and circle of friends to mourn his loss.

"FINANCIALLY IMPRACTICABLE"

Sind Professor On Separation Question

KARACHI, Aug. 19.

Professor Chablani, who led the recent Sind Hindu deputation to the Viceroy, gave evidence to-day before the Sind Financial Enquiry Committee which then adjourned till a later date to be fixed after its visit to Poona.

The Committee is leaving Karachi to-morrow.

COUNTER FIGURES.

In the course of his evidence Prof. Chablani criticised at length the facts and figures published by the Committee and gave his own figures to prove that separation of Sind was financially impracticable. His own estimate of the total deficit excluding interest was 94.05 lakhs as against 48.03 lakhs assumed by the Committee.

Referring to Sukkur Barrage the witness declared that with a small total revenue, a huge revenue deficit, heavy debt charges and prospects of increased revenue receding further and further Sind could not provide adequate security either for debt of the barrage or the subsidiary programme.—A. P.

Financial Crisis Leads Hungarian Govt. To Resign.

FOREIGN MINISTER TO SHOULDER RESPONSIBILITY

LONDON, August 19.

Budapest.—The Government has resigned. The reason is not stated, but it is believed the resignation arises out of the Hungarian financial crisis. The retiring Premier, Dr. Bethlen, has held office for ten years. His Foreign Minister, Count Julius Karolyi, has agreed to try to form a Government in which he would retain his old porfolio.—Reuter.

"ALL MAGISTRATES ARE GRAMOPHONES"

"This Is Not A Political Case" Replies Sialkot Magistrate.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LAHORE, Aug. 19.

Kharak Singh and 23 other Sikhs arrested in connection with the Daska Satyagraha were produced before a Magistrate in Sialkote. The accused entered the Court singing a Punjabee song. They did not offer any defence and refused to make any statement.

Adressing the Court Kharak Singh said: "You are a gramophone of the Government. I expect no justice from you. You will decide cases according to the orders of your masters. I don't recognise this court."

The Magistrate asked if the remarks referred to him personally.

"I am talking generally. The entire magistracy is dishonest," replied Kharak Singh.

The Magistrate pointed out that it was not the political case. It arose out of a dispute between the Sikhs and Hindus.

Kharak Singh asserted that there was no dispute between Sikhs and Hindus. It was the Government which was responsible for the trouble.

After four witnesses were examined the Magistrate framed charges against the accused.

Another batch of twelve Sikhs was arrested yesterday; two of them being mere kids were let off.

At a public meeting at Lahore a resolution was passed asking Hindus and Sikhs all over India to observe August 30 as "Anti-Kashmir Agitation Protest Day."

DASKA SATYAGRAHA ECHO.

KHARAK SINGH REFUSES TO TAKE PART.

LAHORE, August 19.

Sardar Kharak Singh and 23 Sikh volunteers who were arrested at Daska were produced before Mr. Abdul Samsad, Magistrate at Sialkot. The prisoners entered the Court singing. Sardar Kharak Singh refused to take part in the proceedings.

Four witnesses were examined after which two of the volunteers were discharged and charges were framed against the others, under Section 452, read with Section 511, I.P.C.

Quiet prevails at Daska at present.—A.P.

LULL AFTER STORM

—:o:—

Leaders' Move To Bring About Amity

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES CONTINUE

MADRAS, Aug. 18.

In connection with the Hindu-Muslim trouble in Pudupet and Chintadripet, leaders of both the communities met at the residence of Mr. Jamal Mahomed M.L.A. and discussed the situation with a view to bring about amity between the two communities. It is understood that they contemplate issuing a general appeal to both the communities to preserve harmony.

Since the events reported yesterday, quiet has prevailed in the disturbed area, although a certain amount of uneasiness still exists. The leaders visited the area to-day also, and police precautionary measures continue.

Four Mahomedans and one Hindu arrested yesterday were produced before the Egmore Bench Court on a charge of disorderly behaviour. The accused were also asked to show cause why they should not be bound over to keep the peace. The case was adjoured to August 22.—A. P.

TEMPLE GOSWAMIS ABUSE CONGRESS PARTY.

—:o:—

BRICKBATS AT BRINDABAN

(From A Correspondent.)

BRINDABAN, August 18.

On the occasion of Shravan Teej when a huge number of pilgrims flock to Brindaban for "Darshan" of Shri Beharije Temple, the Congress Committee organised a propaganda and money collection party. The party passed through the streets with Mahatma Gandhi's portrait singing national songs and ultimately reached Behariji, where they stood and began singing slowly. An hour after the temple Goswamis asked the party to disperse and indulged in abusive language. Lights were put out and brickbats were thrown on the party. All the time the Congress volunteers including ladies with babies continued standing and singing peacefully. A few were hurt.

Official View Of Cawnpore Fracas

—:o:—

CAWNPORE, Aug. 18.

The Collector has issued the following official communique:—

There was some little trouble of a communal nature between mill-hands of the Muir Mills on the evening of the 17th August in Mall Road, near the parade ground. A petty quarrel led to stone-throwing in which some 40 or 50 persons were concerned: but the trouble was nipped in the bud and resulted in no excitement at all in the city.

Everyone was going about his normal busines in all.

Police officers Rogers and Seward reached the spot immediately, while Pandit Rameshwardayal, Mr. Shaukat Ali, Deputy Collector and Doctor S. N. Tiwary who lives close to where the trouble occurred, were helped by Mr. Hoon, who happened to be near. The police succeeded, with their help, in a very short time, in localising and stopping the fight.—A. P.

CAWNPORE BOMBSHELL FIND.

INVESTIGATIONS PROCEEDING.

—:o:—

CAWNPORE, August 18.

Investigations in connection with the seizure on the Ganges Bridge of a motor car laden with bombshells occupied by Avasthi and his companions, are proceeding. It is understood that two houses belonging to Avasthis alleged accomplices were searched at Lucknow but nothing of importance was recovered.—A.P.

ON CRUISE ROUND ENGLAND

"Graf Zeppelin" Leaves Hanworth

LONDON, August 18.

The "Graf Zeppelin" first appeared over the Hanworth Aerodrome just after six and then entered Central London, where she attracted the interested gaze of home-going workers. She crossed the Thames near the Houses of Parliament and again made her way for Hanworth where she arrived at 6-45 p.m. and landed exactly at 7 p.m. in accordance with the suggestion previously made by the authorities.

(Later)—The "Graf Zeppelin" left Hanworth on a cruise round England at 8-7 p.m.—Reuter.

"Nautilus" Leaves For Pole.

LONDON, Aug. 18.

Longyear City, (Spitzbergen).—"Nautilus" left for the Pole at 4 o'clock this afternoon.—Reuter.

Glaring Omissions In Syndicate's Annual Report

—:o:—

Heated Discussion In Senate: A Crop Of Amendments.

A meeting of the Senate of the Bombay University was held on Wednesday afternoon at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University, Reverend John Mackenzie, Vice-Chancellor, presiding.

The first item on the agenda was the assignment of fellows to faculties.

Dr. R. N. Ranina moved a resolution giving the names of the fellows to be assigned to various faculties. An amendment was moved that Prof. D. D. Kapadia's name should be referred back to the Syndicate. The amendment was carried and so also the amended resolution.

Dr. Mangaldas V. Mehta then moved the following resolution:—

"That the Senate approve the report of the Syndicate in the matter of the application for recognition of the B. J. Medical School and Civil Hospital, Ahmedabad, and record their opinion that the B. J. Medical School and Civil Hospital, Ahmedabad, be recognized for a further period of 2 years for the D. O. Course, with retrospective effect from June 1930."

To this an amendment was moved that the matter be referred to the Syndicate. The amendment was rejected while the original resolution was carried.

Mr. M. R. Paranjpe moved the following resolution:

"That the Senate approve the report of the Syndicate in the matter of the affiliation of the Rajaram College, and record their opinion that the Rajaram College be affiliated to the University for teaching Ardha-Magadhi in the First Year, Intermediate Arts and B. A. (Pass and Honours) Classes for three years from June 1930."

The resolution was carried without discussion.

Dr. A. R. Normand then moved the following resolution:

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE.

"That the Senate approve the report of the Syndicate in the matter of the affiliation of the Royal Institute of Science and record their opinion that the affiliation of the Royal Institute of Science, Bombay, be renewed for a period of two years only, i.e., till May 1933 for the teaching of Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry and Biology for the Intermediate Science Examination, and Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Botany and Zoology for the B.Sc. Examination."

Dr. A. G. Viegas moved an amendment that the resolution be sent back to the Syndicate. Speaking on the amendment he said the Senate must not have forgotten the history of the affiliation. He wanted to know why an institution of a high type like the Royal Institute of Science should teach first year's subjects when there were a number of other institutions to do the same thing. The Institute was founded with the avowed object of imparting higher education in Science and of encouraging research work. The speaker did not understand what was behind this apparent partiality. Was this institution so liberally endowed by the citizens of Bombay merely to do this work which other colleges in Bombay were doing? It would be undignified for this University to affiliate the Institute for these preliminary subjects. Why were St. Xavier's College and Wilson College discriminated? It was, indeed an insult to these institutions, insult to the Institute itself and above all an insult to the donors who had given their munificent donations for a different purpose.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi seconded the amendment which was lost when put to vote.

The original proposition was carried.

Prof. P. A. Wadia then moved the following resolution:

"That the Senate approve the report of the Syndicate in the matter of the affiliation of the H. P. T. College, Nasik, and record their opinion that the H. P. T. College, Nasik, be affiliated for a further period of five yaars from June 1931 on the same conditions as regards the number of students and courses of instruction as at present, provided the College authorities undertake to have a steady income of Rs. 10,000, per annum, by the end of June 1936, exclusive of fees."

The resolution was carried.

DISCUSSION ON ANNUAL REPORT.

The Senate then discussed the annual report. Contrary to the usual practice, several propositions were tabled on the item. The usual practice is that the adoption of the annual report is moved from the Chair and carried after a little discussion. The propositions moved this time referred mainly to what the movers called glaring omissions in the report. As some controversy was expected on the question, the Vice-Chancellor suggested that instead of the adoption of the report being moved from the Chair, it should be moved by a fellow so that the propositions tabled could then be taken as so many amendments.

AFFILIATION OF POST-GRADUATE INSTITUTIONS.

Prof. Hamil moved that the report be adopted and recorded.

Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale moved the following amendment:

"In considering the annual report the Senate regrets to find the absence of any reference to the subject of recognition of affiliation of post-graduate institutions, in Poona, etc."

The mover made it clear that it was not his intention to cast any censure on the Syndicate. He merely wanted to draw the attention of the Senate to a subject which was of paramount importance. The idea underlying his amendment was to initiate a discussion on the subject and it would be open to him at the end of the discussion to withdraw his amendment if he was so inclined.

Principal Finlay Shirras agreed with Rao Bahadur Kale that post-graduate work had not been attended to as it ought to have been.

OTHER OMISSIONS.

Prof. Gadgil regretted that in the report there was no mention of the Board of Accounts, which had rendered a useful service to the University. Certain other fellows pointed out several omissions in the annual report.

Principal Hamil, replying to the discussion, gave an assurance that the omissions would be made good by means of an addendum to the report.

Rao Bahadur Kale withdrew his amendment in view of the assurance given on behalf of the Syndicate.

Mr. P. A. Dhond moved an amendment that "the Senate is of opinion that the annual report of the Syndicate is unsatisfactory mainly on account of certain omissions."

POINT OF ORDER.

A point of order was raised whether such a vague motion could be in order. The Chairman ruled that it was in order since mere vagueness could not disqualify a motion.

Mr. Dhond contended that the omissions in the report were not formal. They were very important omissions. They were all jealous of their rights which they were anxious to safeguard. For instance a resolution was passed that the appointment of the Registrar was in the hands of the Senate. No mention was made of this in the annual report. The peaker then went on pointing out omission after omission which, in his opinion, made the report extreme unsatisfactory.

HUSTLING THE REPORT.

Prof. K. T. Shah, making a few general observations on the annual report, maintained that a report like this should have been put before a special meeting of the Senate instead of being hustled in along with a crowded agenda. Even the Syndicate had no time to consider it carefully. Although the Syndicate was a creation of the Senate being appointed by it there was no provision in the constitution as it stood by which the Senate could operate its authority on the Syndicate. Under the circumstances the only remedy open to them to get the omissions in the report made good was to send the whole report back to the Syndicate with a recommendation to revise the report in the light of this discussion. He moved an amendment that the report be referred back to the Syndicate for report.

The amendment was lost. Mr. Dhond's amendment also was lost. The original resolution that the annual report be adopted and recorded was carried subject to the assurance that certain omissions would be incorporated in a special addendum.

AMENDING UNIVERSITY ACT.

Dr. A. G. Viegas moved:—

"That a Committee (to be named at the meeting) be appointed to examine the University Act of 1928, amended to date, the Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations made thereunder, with a view to seeing where they require to be amended, revised or modified, and to report to the Senate thereon within three months from the date of appointment."

Dr. Viegas took his stand on the ambiguity of the language of the Bombay University Act of 1928. That Act, he said, required to be drastically amended. It was next to impossible to consider all these changes in the Committee of the whole house. The work would be considerably facilitated if a small committee was appointed for the purpose.

Prof. Gadgil seconded the motion.

Prof. R. D. Karmarkar moved an amendment that the period should be six months instead of three. Dr. Viegas accepted the amendment.

Dr. Viegas' proposition was thrown out.

Attempt To Crush Congress In U.P.

PERSECUTION AND TERRORISM

Mahatma Exposes Official Tactics To Sabotage Pact

CHARGES AGAINST LOCAL OFFICIALS

Continued from page 1).

ed by Hospital Superintendent to express regret for his anti-Government propaganda during 1930. He asked for order in writing and matter was dropped. At end of the June he was told that Government would not like to reinstate him.

PUNJAB: Bhai Pakahar Singh, retired military sepoy No. 639 of Gujarwal (Ludhiana District) took part in hartal on Gandhi Day. His pension has been forfeited.

U. P.: Sjt. Sital Prasal Tayyal (M. A. B. Sc.) teacher Cantt. A. V. School, Meerut, who had been suspended from service for political propaganda, applied for reinstatement but without success as there happened to be permanent appointment but permanent incumbent refused to take charge on 7/4/31 and fresh temporary man was made permanent on 20/5/31. Syt. Tayyal ought to have been appointed as soon as permanent man refused to take charge.

Syt. Kashi Prashad Diksha (clerk Government Press Allahabad) who applied for reinstatement has failed, no reason being given for rejection of his application. Undertaking from students. Though not actually coming under truce in so many words but following from truce would be an unconditional admission of boys and girls who took part in civil disobedience campaign but in, several parts of country all sorts of undertakings are demanded. In Assam the Cotton College Students (Gauhati) who had passed matriculation as private candidates without signing any undertaking under the Cunningham circular are being asked to furnish security of Rs. 50 required from those convicted for political offences and undertakings are required from rest.

In Ahmedabad eight girls and eleven boys of Ahmedabad have been rusticated from all Government and aided schools for all time for having taken part in civil disobedience movement. In Ankola (Karwar District) four students who have been rusticated are still not being admitted. Boys' scholarships have been forfeited. In Ajmer-Merwara Syt. Chandra Gupta, teacher D. A. V. School, Ajmer, Chhatanlal, teacher, Government School, Ajmer, Damodar Das, formerly student, Government College, Ajmer and Baanwarilal, M.A., headmaster, Commercial School, Nazirabad, have been debarred from any service under Government or aided school. This has been done for their anti-Government activities.

In U. P. and Delhi undertaking not to take part in any future campaign is demanded from students intending admission.

In this clause Mr. Gandhi also brings charges of bribery corruption etc. against village officials whose removal he has been demanding.

GENERAL: Bombay: In Surat Rs. 19,00,000 out of Rs. 20,00,000 have been paid out of current dues. It is claimed that Congress workers are responsible for these payments. When they began collections it is common knowledge that they told peasants that they were to pay all they could both of current dues and arrears. Majority declared themselves to be hardly able to pay even current dues. Authorities after hesitation and even flat refusal for some time in cases accepted payments and gave receipts on account of current dues. Now to demand arrears of current dues from those who plead inability is breach of faith with workers and people. So far as arrears are concerned it is contended that if authorised arrears are suspended because of fall in prices as they are unauthorised arrears deserve same treatment with greater force because men having been civil resisters have in addition to losses due to low prices suffered severe losses through migration. Their losses have been estimated and presented to authorities. Nevertheless the Congress workers have offered to re-examine cases suspected by authorities. What they resent is coercive processes, fines and display of police who surround peoples houses. In Borsad and Anand, the question of arrears is not yet quite disposed of, though there may be no difficulties if the understanding arrived at by Collector with Mr. Gandhi is carried out. In Sirsi and Siddhapur (Karnatak) peasants asked for relief owing to distress. There was no no-tax campaign. Authorities were approached through Mr. Chikodi, Member, Legislative Council. Relief was promised and some was given. But now instead of being satisfied with using services of congress workers, coercive processes have been started. Articles of daily use, including cooking utensils have been taken away.

In the United Provinces, Congress work as such is being attacked at various places. Peaceful meetings are being dispersed and Congress workers are persecuted and people are treated to a general policy of terrorism.

To give but few out of the numerous instances in Bijhari (Muttra) on 20, 1931 three lorry loads of policemen raided house of practically all Congress workers, insulted women and snatched away national flags, tore them and burnt them. Children were prohibited from taking part in Prabhat Feris.

Eighteen persons from village were challaned under Section 107. Four were charged also under dacoity section and were refused bail without identification parade being held, entirely false evidence is being cooked up against them. At Naujhil (Muttra) peaceful meeting was forcibly dispersed on June 26, 1931.

THOSE WHO REFUSED TO DISPERSE WERE PHYSICALLY DRAGGED.

Syt. Ghorelal fainted as result of lathi blows. Many other workers were assaulted. At Rayam, Rahimtulla, a congress volunteer was beaten with shoes by local police on July 10, 1931 and was ordered to leave village under various threats. About 53 prosecutions of Congress workers, including almost all office bearers of Muttra District Committee are going on under security section. All prominent workers of Sultanpur District Committee are being prosecuted under Section 144. There have been numerous arrests in Karnal District.

In Bara Banki general order under Section 144 has been applied over whole area. Blank orders under Section 144 signed by District Magistrate have been given to police inspectors. Threehundred cases are reported from Rae Bareili. This section is specially utilised to rope in as many punches and subpunches and village congress workers as well. In summons it is specifically mentioned that prosecution is for carrying on various activities and would be withdrawn if accused offered to pay full rent and apologised to Zamindars and removed national flag from his house or village and ceased to enrol Congress volunteers.

In Bara Banki, Deputy Commissioner went to Dadra on 7/6/31 and asked people to leave Congress, got Gandhi caps removed, warned tenants against wearing Gandhi caps or khaddar and got people to sign declaration that they had no connection with Congress.

At Bhudari on 22/6/31 Sub-Inspector Ramnagar Police Station pulled down National Flags, took away Congress papers, arrested three men from village and threatened others if they did not resign from Congress.

In Basti District Magistrate openly asks people not to put on Gandhi caps. Worker was thrashed for objecting to such order.

In Gonda District when Kunvar Raghvendra, Pratap Singh saw Deputy Commissioner the latter threatened harassment if Kunwar did not stop Congress work. In this District also action under Section 144 has been taken against leading congress workers. In Bahraich District under pretext of private complaints of Chaukidars Zamindars and their agents Congress workers are arrested and convicted.

"We have thus far talked of doings of officials themselves: but what are ostensibly doings of Zamindars or talukdars are occasioned by connivance if not—instance of Government officials who do not seem disposed to take note of their excesses. Rae Bareili circulars are well known. Taluqdars assured of Government support have begun their old barbarous methods of recovering rent. To give recent case tenant has been admitted into civil hospital in Rae Bareili who has lost his eye and broken his nasal bone as result of organised attack by taluqdars party.

PREGNANT WOMAN BEATEN

Pregnant woman was beaten until she was unconscious. In the district of Bahraich at Nanpara on several occasions police and Zamindars have combined to beat Congress volunteers and tenants and have arrested chief Congress workers. It has been reported that houses of several volunteers have been burnt by police. Report from Barabanki says that since the advent of the new Deputy Commissioner armed police have been terrorising villagers and revenue and police officers have been helping landlords in crushing kisans and the Congress workers. We have received similar reports from Rae Bareili and other districts. It is the general policy of the Government in Oudh.

In Gonda District there were two incidents at Balrampur (Gonda) which is a talukdari but under the Court of Wards. In the Bariapur village on the complaint of the Thekadaran police the estate people surrounded the village in the first week of May. They asked village people to pay up rents immediately but latter wanted two days grace. They were beaten and twenty-three of them were afterwards arrested under Sections 323, 325 and 147 I.P.C. on the Third day there was another raid on the village by the Estate authorities who surrounded it with a force of about 250. Men and women were roughly handled stripped naked and dishonoured. Grain was taken away and auctioned for a mere song. The case is still pending. One man has died as a result of beating administered by the Estate Zila and his men. The Ziladars has been arrested.

"THAKADAR ILL-TREAT WOMEN".

In the Simaria Village, a Thekadar ill-treated women of this Village. For three days no one was allowed to draw water from any well until a part payment was made. Nineteen men were prosecuted for having used force against Thekadars men. (Here the document mention's a grave charge regarding treatment of women of the village.) In Allahabad District reports show that several Zamindars have realised by force full rent. In this district in almost all the tehsils it has been a common practice with the Zamindars to beat tenant, thrash him with sticks and shoes use his spears and other weapons harass him and humiliate him in all possible ways.

We have reports from Gorakhpore District showing that the Government has been conniving at the excesses of the Zamindars and the latter have been doing whatever comes into their head. To give one example from amongst many "Zamindars Paramhans Singh and Newal Kishore Singh of Siswa Bazar on April 31 raided the villages of Khesradi Gidvapal, Mansachhapra and Ahrauli with 150 badmashes and looted property belonging to Rajabali Nabbo.

Government took no note of the incident. In the Rajwara village a Zamindar with the help of police fired upon Kisans. One man died as a result of firing. Government is silent over the whole affair. The practice of making tenant "murga" (making him stand like cock) in the sun is common; so also beating with shoes and seizing of propery (cattle etc.) without reference to a court of law is also common.

In the Rae Bareli District there are several hundred cases where an Amin supported by police has terrorised Kisans. Notices are distributed among Kisans warning them that they would be liable to be prosecuted if they associated themselves with particular Congressmen.

In the Unal District, Sjt. Vishambha Dayal Tripathi has published allegations of tenants made before an enquiry held by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate into the happenings in Pipri (Unao District) which if they are not true would make them libellous allegations, and mentioned promiscuous beatings with 'lathis' and 'dandas' breaking open of houses, removal of doors and locks and insult to women, looting of ornaments, all done by the Zamindar proprietors of the village under the protection of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate. In Agra, remissions are allowed only to those tenants who declare themselves against the Congress. Hundreds of Villages, therefore, have not yet received any remissions from the Government. Officials clearly declare that remission will not be given to those tenants who are with the Congress. There are similar reports from the Districts of Fyzabad, Kheri, Fatehpur, Badaun, etc. All of them tell the same wofeul tale.

In Bengal, workers doing peaceful constructive work have been arrested at Contai. In the Punjab inoffensive processions at Taren Taran were charged with lathis. Opposite the Arabali Police Station (Amritsar District) a Police Inspector abused Congress leaders and severely beat a Congress doctor and several workers at Taren Taran and arrested them under Section 108.

Lala Dunichand was told by the Deputy Commissioner, Ambala, that no political meetings could be held in the Ambala Cantonment or for that matter any other Cantonment. At Ludhiana peaceful Mushaira, meeting of almost a private nature was mercilessly broken up in the presence of the City Magistrate on the 16th May after people had begun to disperse. One fez threw iron chair on the platform. Dr. Kishorilal who brought the fact to the notice of the Magistrate and the Police inspector received two cuts with a hunter from the said fez and lathi blow on the head. The Magistrate instead of preventing miscreant treated the Doctor to a choicest abuse. On the Doctor protesting a severe lathi charge on a dispersing crowd followed. Fifty people were badly injured. The reason for this attack was to terrorise the people.

PRABHAT PHERI BOYS ASSAULTED.

In Assam Prabhat Pheri boys were assaulted at Jorhat on 19th June under orders of the Police Superintendent Mr. Bartley. Dr. H. K. Das was asked to show cause why his pension should not be forfeited forfeited for having supported the Congress resolution at Karachi.

KHUDAI KHIDMATGARS.

In the N. W. Frontier Province there has been repression against Khudai Khidmatgars in the Malkand Agency. The Tahsildars of Malkand Agency told certain people who were undergoing confinement in Malkand Agency lock-up that they would be released if they would consent to shoot Khudai Khidmatgars. They were further told that they could obtain their release if they would catch hold of as many Khudai Khidmatgars as possible and release them after exacting Rs. 200 from each of them. A Khudai Khidmatgar in Sardun was stabbed and another in Rostan was assassinated on the night of 4th July 1931 under suspicious circumstances. In Daulatpura, Tahsil Charsadda, a Zaildar assisted by the Frontier Constabulary collected all vounteers who had not paid up their revenue dues and shut up six of them in a room full of hornets and set hornets on them making smoke in room when they were let out with their faces awfully swollen owing to hornets stings.—A. P.

They were told to go and sell their wives, pay up their revenue. In Ghoramigak on the 27th June 1931 the Zaildar and his party caught hold of such Khudai Khidmatgars as had been unable to pay up land revenue and made them sit in the hot sun with their hands tied together behind their back. Anyone who uttered even a word was beaten with butt ends of rifles as a result of which one old man collapsed. Same thing was repeated in Jamto and Bakayana.

WORKERS STRIPPED NAKED AND BEATEN.

In Shabqadar two holders of Jagirs from Government caught hold of two Khudai Khidmatkars and took them before a Political Officer and ordered them to give up Congress work. On their refusal to do so they were stripped naked and severely beaten. One of them was made to lie down on ground in the hot sun secured in that position by tight strings, and humiliated in certain manner, this sort of insult being regarded by Pathans as only short of death. On the 21st June 1931 a large force of police went to Sarband to arrest Maqarrab Khan on a false charge of wrongful confinement and extortion, Gulsaran, son of Harisingh being put as complainant. The police broke into the house of Maqarrab Khan without any Lambardar being present on the scene, ransacked it and took away Rs. 200 from it. Another Khudai Khidmatgar, Fazulrahman, was arrested and taken to Sarai. The same evening peaceful crowd collected near Sarai and shouted Narai Takbir. At this police set upon people and assaulted them with buttends of rifles, bayonets etc.

On the 22nd June Maqarrab Khan voluntarily surrendered himself to police. On the same day Sayed Ashfaq Khan and Arbab Abdul Gaffor Khan recorded a statement of Gulsaran in the presence of the D.S.P. and Sub-Inspector of Police in which he exonerated Maqarrab Khan from the charges levelled against him by the police. On the 24th June, Sayed Ashfaq Khan and Arbab Abdul Gaffur Khan were arrested under Section 143 and 225 I.P.C. on a charge of intentionally offering resistance to lawful apprehension of any other person for offence, this, in spite of the fact that there never was anything like resistance to arrest of Maqarrab Khan.

In Kohat, the President of the Kohat Congress Committee while touring in Hangu side with his volunteers was stopped near Shinvari by a levy of police and was fired at. The shot missed him. While returning, the party were hooted and stoned and were finally subjected to a lathi charge. Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan's Pashto Magazine "Pakhton" which is purely devoted to the cause of social reform has been held up by postal authorities and no reason for it has been given to the Khan Sahib. Under Section 144 all meetings and processions have been prohibited in Illaqa of Khalil and Mohmand and in the Tahsil of Peshawar.

MAHATMA PLEADS FOR IRWIN TOUCH

(Continued from page 1)

ment than notices of coercive processes. If matters brought to your notice are not clear to you, and if you think it necessary you may drag me to Simla. And if you do, it will be necessary for you to stop coercive processes at least pending our conversations. I want your help in preventing breakdown of the Settlement. I have pledged my honour to Lord Irwin that I shall do nothing that I could honourably refrain from doing to prevent a breakdown. But it takes two to play the game. I feel safe in the confidence that you, on your part, will not, if it is at all possible, allow a breakdown in regard to what you have rightly said is gentleman's agreement.

MR. EMERSON'S REPLY

—:o:—

Mahatma Called To Simla

Mr. EMERSON'S LETTER TO MR. GANDHI DATED SIMLA MAY 2:—I write to thank you for your letter datel April 22nd and its enclosures and for the confidence you expressed that no effort will be spared to avoid a breakdown of the Settlement. I do not think there is imminent danger of this, but apart from any difficulties that may have occurred in Gujarat about which we are consulting the Bombay Government, there are several matters in regard to which Government think personal discussion with you will be of value. For instance there are several features in the general situation which call for improvement. Then there is the case of the North West Frontier Province about which you wired me yesterday. So far as I know you are mistaken in thinking that the agitation against Abdul Caffar Khan is inspired, for Government have been, and are, very anxious to avoid the affairs in the North West Frontier coming to a crisis, and the last thing they desire is to make 'out the situation to be worse than it is. The position, however, is far from satisfactory. You have also mentioned in your telegram the speech of His Excellency the Governor of the Punjab. The events and tendencies of which he gave illustrations are not peculiar to his province. Incidentally I am trying to obtain details of the instances he mentioned.

There is, therefore, plenty for us to talk about and reluctant as I am to drag you up to Simla at this time of the year, I am sure that if we have heart-to-heart talk we shall find difficulties much less than they seem to be at distance. I have not yet heard from Sir Malcolm Hailey; but I hope that it will be possible to make the two visits fit in subject to this. It would be convenient if you could come here about 11th May. I am not suggesting an earlier date because you have probably made your plans for the next few days. We have to obtain certain material and also by that date the question of procedure regarding Round Table Conference will, I hope, reach a stage where it can be usefully discussed.

MAHATMA'S LETTER TO VICEROY

Obstacles In Way Of Attending R. T. C.

The following is Mahatmaji's letter to Lord Willingdon, dated Simla, July 21:—

"I have your kind letter of the 20th instant inviting me, on behalf of the Prime Minister to be a member of the Federal Structure Committee, as also a member of the full Conference. Whilst I appreciate the invitation and would like to respond, as I have already conveyed to you, I have serious difficulties in the way of my proceeding to London. I came to Simla in the hope that the difficulties would be removed; but our protracted conversations have not advanced matters so as to enable me to come to a positive decision. I feel that the way things are moving in India at the present moment, unless they improve, make it impossible for me to leave India. Reports pour in upon me from every part showing that Congressmen are being harassed without any justifiable cause. In some places they say that they are being harassed much more than during the civil disobedience campaign.

I know your difficulty, especially when things are being done under cover of law. I have suggested several ways out, but I am sorry that they have not commended themselves to you. In the circumstances, the most I can say is that I must watch events and, if I find that things have not taken a better turn, I must reluctantly come to the conclusion that I must not go. I need hardly say that I seek no protection for any Congressman from persecution for the manifest breach of the common or the statutory law of the country. My complaint is about acts manifestly outside the law and processes which are demonstrably vexatious. It grieves me that I am not able to send you a better letter, but I am helpless.

"After much cogitation I have come to the conclusion that I should send my son Devadas Gandhi to the Frontier Province. I would feel ill at ease if I could not send anybody at all, especially after the information that Mr. Emerson gave me. As I said to you during our conversation, he will be asked to refrain from making any speeches or accepting any addresses. My sole object in sending him is to promote peace and to avoid a catastrophe, if it is at all possible. His presence would also insure Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan responding to the Commissioner's invitation."

MAHATMA'S LETTER TO VICEROY

Afraid To Leave India In State Of Uncertainty

Gandhiji wrote the following letter to Lord Willingdon from Borsad on July 29:—

I thank you for your letter of the 23rd instant, received at Borsad to-day. I am holding myself in readiness to start if the atmosphere clears as days pass by. I dread to leave the post of duty in the state of uncertainty. The Bardoli business has come upon me as a shock; otherwise too, things in Gujerat are not yet quite cleared up. I am working for all I am worth towards securing a just solution of the difficulties that come in my way. I am daily expecting a reply from Mr. Emerson to the statement I sent to him in Simla at your instance about the legal points for the interpretations of the settlement and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is straining every nerve in the U. P. to clear the atmosphere there. My son is already in the Frontier Province. The moment I feel that the hanging clouds have passed, your assurance for the future will I am sure carry me through.

"I need hardly tell you how deeply and personally I feel over the attempted assassination of the Acting Governor of Bombay and the completed assassination in Bengal. I am trying in all humility to overtake the mischief as as far as it is humanly possible."

RELIEF WORK IN MALVAN

Rice Distribution In Bandivadé Village

(From A Correspondent.)

MALVAN, August 18.

The president, Malvan Flood Relief Committee, interviewed by me about the relief given in Bandivade village, said that rice was distributed in Bandivade on the 4th, 8th, 12th and 16th instant. 25 families and 451 persons were helped. The residents of Bandivade met in a public meeting in Lakshmeshwar Temple yesterday under the presidency of Babaji Ramchandra Mithbaoker and a resolution was unanimously adopted denying false rumours about relief work. A sub-Committee of seven leading villagers was appointed to co-operate with the Malvan Committee.

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LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

—:o:—

Difficult To Advocate Purchases.

Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson have issued the following weekly cotton report dated Liverpool July 29:—

AMERICAN FUTURES.

The market has turned definitely down once more, and at the time of writing there seems little to interrupt this movement under existing conditions and sentiment. The cheerful feeling, if it can really be described at so high a rate, that succeeded the Hoover proposals, and which after a set-back due to the delay in these being put into operation again somewhat recovered, has entirely disappeared, and, if anything, sentiment is more gloomy and hopeless than ever. This is due to the acute disappointment caused by the undeniable fact that the year's holiday in War debts, etc., is a spent force, and has come into being without bringing with it any restoration of confidence or expansion in trade. The crisis in Germany undoubtedly has brought this latter about, for it has filled the World with apprehension, and there are few indeed who are able to withstand the present depressing circumstances. Though the immed collapse of Germany has been stayed off by the measures reverted to as temporary relief at the seven Powers Conferences in London, there is undoubtedly an impression generally ruling that the danger is still very much there, and that it has been merely a postponement of the evil hour, unless meantime a great deal more of lasting nature is brought about. It is probable that too gloomy a view is held on this score, for, after all, the crisis has brought prominently forward the necessity of Germany helping herself, and if the situation can be judged correctly from all standpoints, steps have certainly been taken by the Government and other authorities in that country to put their house in order. Meantime, the minds of those controlling affairs in all the greater Powers are concentrated on the situation, and, if it were not for the apparent lack of the right atmosphere, a good deal more confidence could be felt in the general scheme for the welfare of all, but this entails an alteration in mental attitude in several quarters. An undoubtedly very disturbing feature during the last week has been the heavy withdrawal of gold from this country to those centres which are already heavily stocked with the metal, particularly France, and it brings prominently before the gaze of the World the importance of this gold question and the disastrous effect of this unwieldy concentration at one or two points, rendering such a large proportion of the World's gold sterile and inffectual.

BURDENSOME CARRY OVER

Meantime, as fortune would have it, there is nothing in the crop position to offset the prevailing "bearish" factors, for, despite rather more rain in several sections than is good, there seems little indeed to complain about as to the progress of the plant. Feeble attempts to stimulate fears as to possible booll-weevil damage have been present at times in the way of reports forecasting probabilities of same, but there is little of actual value or importance so far to rely on in any of these, and really it is seldom that a crop has progressed to date with so little cause for complaint. We have still the anxious period to go through, but opinion is steadily gaining ground that the South is likely to produce a yield in excess of the coming season's requirements, leaving therefore the prevailing burdensome carry-over not reduced but rather augmented. Consequently, there is a distinct disposition to anticipate the hedging of the early receipts, and selling orders are proceeding from various quarters based on this. It is quite too early to work confidently on such lines to our mind, but it must be confessed that if the crop progresses at all normally from now on, it is difficult to see where the selling necessitated by the marketing of the early portion of the coming yield is to be accommodated, unless a change of a very material nature takes place in the trade outlook. It is because of the fact that the situation so clearly is of this character that sentiment is at present so uniformly adverse to prices. There are, of course, a certain number vainly holding on to purchases made at distinctly higher levels in the hopes of some thing turning up to alter affairs, but, generally speaking, most connected with the trade are working on the belief that lower values are almost certain. This is creating a "short" interest, which, should the unexpected turn up, will prove very vulnerable and may easily be driven in to cover before the next crop makes itself really felt.

The local situation continues most dull and uninteresting, with only a restricted business passing. Nearer months have, on the whole shown a weakening tendency as compared to later options. This is due partially to the raising of the Bank rate and the fears of still dearer money, and also to the belief that the allowances on recent tenders have been satisfactory to those circulating the dockets. The spot interests controlling the current position at one time were comparatively heavy sellers of this month for this reason.

Affected by the sagging tendency in the raw material creating a distinct lack of confidence in current rates, coupled with disturbed conditions on the Continent, reports from Manchester indicate considerable falling off in turnover, and, though a fair enquiry still exists, little trade actually results, and the position is unsatisfactory both to spinners and manufacturers.

The parity between htis market and the American Exchanges has altered but little, but is keeping very steady at the somewhat wider difference that existed when we were writing last, as compared to the previous week, and we still think that we shall see a gradual movement in this, direction, though probably it will be of a slow character.

LOWER PRICES IN LONG RISE.

To sump, it is an extremely difficult thing to give advice of any value under existing conditions. It is manifest that, at any rate, on the surface there is nothing to promote a change of sentiment, or create a rise in values. rather the reverse, but, at the same time, the events during the past month have clearly demonstrated that when selling ceases and "shorts" are desirous of covering, contracts are scarce, and prices quickly recover. It is true, however, that the nearer we get to the next crop, and the influence of it, the less reason is there for anxiety by the "Bear", and the supply of contracts will be larger, particularly on advances. It seems to us that it would be somewhat of an incautious policy to act with confidence on the "Bear" side during the next few weeks, no matter how certain operators may feel that lower prices are inevitable in the long run for August has so often proved an unhappy period for over-extended and over-confident "shorts". It is, at the same time, difficult to advocate purchases when the arguments for same are so feeble, based purely on hopes and fears, and not actual facts. We feel tempted to suggest watching the market for the moment with the idea of selling out stale "longs" and even going conservatively 'short" if any material advance should take place on a crop scare during the next few weeks, or outside influences should help matters, for it must not be forgotten that the supply is enormous, and the South will be very anxious to meet buyers if a fair price is at all obtainable.

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"REASON"

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—THE newly incorporated Rationalist Association of India is beginning to function earnestly. To carry on its aims and ideals of estblishing rationalism in India the Association needed an official organ of its own. That it has been able to possess this in such a short time shows that the R. A. I. is making rapid headway. The new journal "Reason" makes its debut from this quarters. The first number is extremely well got up and the members of the R.A.I. are to be congratulated on the possession of this attractive little organ of their own. The Association is certainly fortunate in having the services of Dr. C.L.D' Avoine, their Vice- President, in conducting the paper. There is no doubt that in Dr. D'Avoine's capable hands the journal will grow rapidly and keep up the high standard set up by this first number. Dr. D'Avoine is too well known to the readers of the "Chronicle" to need any introduction here. His frequent enlightening articles on such subjects as Evolution, Religion, etc., have been read with utmost interest and profit.

The Rationalist Association of India was started only last year, under the name of the Anti-Priestcraft Association, by a number of thinkingmen of the city—"to combat all religious and social beliefs and customs that stand the test of Reason and endeavour to create a scientific and Tolerant Mentality among the masses of this country." Dr. G. V. Deshmukh was elected President with Mr. A. S. Tyebji and Dr. C. L. D' Avoine as Vice-Presidents. The means by which the Association hopes to achieve its objects are the occasional holding of meetings and discussions, the printing of propaganda literature, and the publication of a journal.

The first number of "Reason" contains valuable contributions from no less rationalists than Dr. D'Avoine himself, Mr. G. K. Nariman, Dr. George Coelho, Mr. D. R. D. Wadia, Mr. Maneklal Vakil, Mr. J. D. Jenkins and others. In his articles "Reason or Faith" Dr. D'Avoine shows "how fallacious and erroneous are the teachings of religious teachers that Faith is above Reason, whereas it is the natural law that in all human affairs, in all efforts where thinking must be done Reason must be supreme as it is the only Beacon to guide us in the true path." Mr. Nariman gives vent to his feelings against "the apathy, indifference and cant to be seen in the Parsi community in matters religious and social." Dr. Coelho one of the secretaries of the Association, writing on the "future of Rationalism in India" points out the difficulties in the way of a rationalist teacher in India. He says —"Rationalistic propaganda is greatly handicapped by the illiteracy of the masses. To believe in a religion knowledge and literacy are not essential: on the other hand, faith thrives best on an ignorant soil and missionaries reap their golden harvests among the less advanced sections of the human race, where they go to spread the 'light'. With rationalism it is difference." It requires—"a critical faculty and a fair amount of knowledge and the ability and facilities to gain further knwledge." With the small percentage of literacy in this country it is not surprising that any anti-religious propaganda would fail to produce effect. Besides this the Press would not publish such matters because it has to cater for the majority of its readers and the majority is orthodox. The missionaries run some of the best colleges and schools, and this "limits the possibilities of propaganda among the students". These and many more are the obstructions in the paths of rationalistic workers. Therefore "the task ahead of the Rationalist Association is big and the path to the goal is long and arduous," says Dr. Coelho. "We want unstained support from all men and women who think rationally." Mr. D. R. D. Wadia attacks the Christian Missions in India. This very energetic young champion of of Rationalism never tires of 'crossing' pens with the protagonists of religions. Let a religious dogma appear in the papers and Wadia is out the next day to expose its fallacy and substitute his rationalistic view on the subject. Mr. Wadia is the local secretary of the Rationalist Press Association of London and as such he is a useful hand to the Rationalist Association of India. "Who created God?" by Mr. Maneklal Vakil, "Superstition" by Mr. J. D. Jenkins, and "India the Land of Religion" by Rehem are all worth reading and thinking over.

"Reason" has begun a useful work and it needs all encouragement. It is hoped that it will prove "a medium of the dissemination of Truth against the mendacities cloaked as "religion'." Yours, etc.

M. J. P.

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Send me a post card with the name of any flower together with your name and address. And I will send you by V. P. for Re. 1 only, a detailed account of your forthcoming 12 months showing among other things profits and loss in business, promotion, transfer and reduction in service, births, marriages, happiness and bodily ailments. A trial will convince you of the accuracy of my prophecies.

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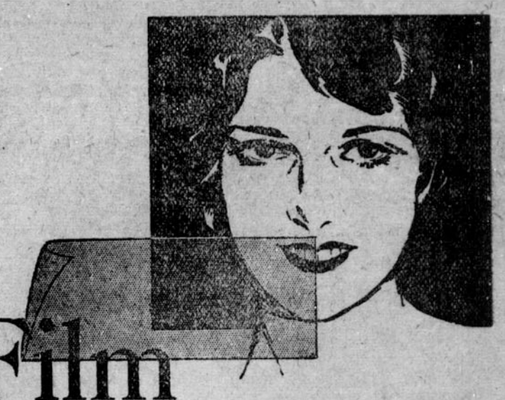

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PROBLEM OF RETRENCHMENT.

CUT NECESSARY IN TAXATION AS WELL AS IN SALARIES

(BY—MANEKLAL VAKIL.)

The employees of Government and semi-Government offices recently gathered together to express their resentment and dissatisfaction at the report of the Bombay Retrenchment Committee which embodies a cut in the wages which are already below a living wage. They may resent and express dissatisfaction but mere expression of these feelings will not move the powers that be to a different course of action. Everybody in India is now agreed, except those who draw fat emoluments themselves, that the Superior Services, Statutory or otherwise, are paid far more than what they deserve or what the country could otherwise afford. At the close of the War the Inchcape Committee reported on the extraordinarily heavy expenditure which the Government Services in India did incur and it proposed to lay the axe on the various Departments but the report was actually shelved and most of its recommendations were not heeded. Before anything could be done in the matter, the Lee Commission had not only undid what had been done by the Inchcape Committee but added fresh burdens in the form of vrious allwoances and increase in salaries and emoluments of the Civil Servants, European or Indian, whose name was always to be taken to be in Lonpean or Indian, whose home was always to be taken to be in London for purposes of leave, allowances and travelling facilities.

1919 REFORMS.

The Reforms inaugurated by the Act of 1919 added fresh burdens to the tax-payer in the shape of the duplication of posts not only in the Executive Councils as Executive Councillors or Ministers but also in the shape of various Deputies or Personal Assistants attached to those officers who had to form the Chief Official supporters of the Executive in the Legislatures of the Provinces as well as at the Centre. We are on the eve of another extension of Reforms which are supposed to bring Dominion Status or the Substance of Independence into existence in the Government of this country. Though the Congress has passed a resolution to set a maximum limit to the salaries of Government Servants, the present system is not likely to be affected much in the near future so long as the services are to be guaranteed in the present employment and emoluments even by the new Constitution and so long as the parties in India who are represented at the Round Table Conference come from a Class who desire heavy emoluments for themselves and their party-men in the administration of this country.

INDEPENDENT NON-OFFICIAL COMMITEE'S NECESSARY.

I am inclined to think that not merely the Government but the public at large ought to set up Independent Committees to advise the Government Departments as to how and where retrenchment could be effected. The Semi-official Retrenchment Committees of the different Legislatures have cut no ice so far and the work will certainly have to be relegated to an Independent Un-Official Central Body. Even the Statutory Services have got to come under close scrutiny and what has been done by Statute is not difficult to be amended by another Statute when the time and occasion have arrived. The Covenanted Services have certain Clauses in their agreements which could be utilised and the existing Services could be given reasonable options in case they feel that retrenchment in their salaries is unjust or that they can obtain better salaries or emoluments elsewhere. Prices have gone down all over the world and no matter where the Civil Servants come from, the income of everybody has gone down in terms of money. Under the circumstances, the intelligent and highly paid services should themselves see that the retrenchment is not only reasonable but absolutely due and fair. But the Executive in Great Britain or the Secretary of State or India cannot have the courage to create a hornet's nest around themselves unless they are supported by a strong outside agitation to carry out what is only just and fair to the large body of the tax-payers in this country.

CLAIM A LIVING WAGE.

Meanwhile the lower paid employees may express resentment and dissatisfaction and may even form Trade Unions with a view to safeguard their economic interest. At the same time the educated section of these employees know full well that even the Trade Union Movement will not help them as the retrenchment is going on all around even in industrial and commercial quarters and has caused a great deal of unemployment in the ranks of salaried employees. What the salaried employees desire for themselves is a living wage according to a standard of living which they must claim not only for their own class of employees in certain spheres of life but also for those large masses of toilers who also stand in need of a living wage and a general education for their children for greater efficiency and the full development and self-expression of the humanity of every child, man and woman. It is therefore necessary that all employees should interest themselves in the work of bringing about a united spirit in the ranks of all toilers whether in the Government offices, fields or factories, so that they can claim their just dues and at the same time educate the general body of the public citizens as to how real retrenchment could be effected in the general administration of the country to the greatest relief of the largest number of tax-payers with additional taxation on those classes who ought to pay more by steeply graded income and other direct taxes so that these may provide funds for the great Constructive Scheme of a free compulsory and Universal Primary and Secondary Education, as also for any other improvement in the amenities of life for every citizen in this land of rich resources.

WIDEN SCOPE OF RETRENCHMENT.

It is thus clear that not only is retrenchment necessary in the expenditure of Government Departments but is also nelessary in the whole scheme of taxation by retrenching axes which tell neavily on the poorest classes of citizens. The high cost of Foreign, Military and Civil Services has been repeatedly pointed out by Nationalist politicians and if constructive Schemes are taken in hand it would not be difficult even to increase the revenue of the State by tapping other sources which a foreign Bureaucracy have yet been afraid to touch because it affects the pockets of the extremely rich and therefore influentially privileged Classes. The old influence which htese Classes had wielded a generation ago is however shattered by the growing education of the masses through nationalist agitation and propaganda and unless the Bureaucrcy wanted to get their support for political purposes against the growing political influence of the lower middle class a better scheme of taxation would have been devised much earlier.

LESSEN TAXATION BURDENS.

As it is, however, the lower paid employees in Government Services are not put under the Service Conduct Rules to take part in any public agitation for general good or a proper system of taxation, or to prevent general unemployment in this country The other classes are, however free to investigate into Unofficial Retrenchment and fresh schemes of taxation and financial adjustments in the form of a freer and more scientific control of credit, currency and exchange. All sections of Indian Nationalists have declared that the Exchange Ration of 18d. to the Rupee must be reversed to the pre-war 16d. Ration and could be so reversed by fresh legislation which should have been undertaken at a much earlier stage. The Foreign Services in this country could not object to this reversal and could not claim any compensation for their foreign remittances when the Gold Parity has been disturbed and there has been a general fall in money prices, or in other words the purchasing power of the current coin has appreciato everywhere in terms of commodities,. Slow working Retrenchment Committees working in all Provinces as well as in the Central Government are merely wasting time when a strong and influential Central Committee for the whole country ought to have been instituted to make proposals for an all round retrenchment and financial rfeorm to save the country from the bankruptcy of its own budget deficits. But the Executive Government is not perturbed by these deficits as they have faced similar deficits in the earlier years of the last decade and converted them into permanent debts by raising loans. Such a financial adjustment does not create friction at the immediate moment but merely postpones it by an unjust transference of the burden of heavy interest charges to future generations in consequence of such wasteful and unproductive expenses incurred without due care and caution.

RETRENCHMENT IN P. W. D.

Why Retain Temporary Posts?

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the Bombay P.W.D. there are three services, viz:, (1) the India Service of Engineers; (2) the Bombay Service of Engineers and (3) Bombay Subordinate service of Engineers. I have nothing to say about the first service. The Bombay Service of Engineers comprise of the Assistant Engineers who are permanent and temporary Engineers. The latter are generally employed whenever big works are constructed, but there are at present, in the Department eleven temporary engineers in the Presidency proper excluding Sind even though there are no big works under construction at present. They have been continued from year to year on annual sanction of the Council. Their work can be very well done efficiently by the supervisors who are deprived of the sub-divisions on account of the abolition of 10 sub-divisions. The third, the subordinate engineering service consists of these Supervisors and overseers who are permanent.

According to G.R., P.W.D. No. 604, dated 12th October, 1922, three appointments to the Bombay Service of Engineers were to be reserved for some time since 1926 for the existing Supervisors (then called Upper Subordinates) but out of these three appointments, Government have been selecting one Overseer every year since 1926 to the Bombay Service of Engineers. In the G.R. No. 2375|27, dated 11th December, 1928 Government included temporary Engineers along with Supervisors as eligible for promotion to the Bombay Service of Engineers for the two remaining appointments. It will, therefore, appear, that the chances of promotion to the B.S.E. for the Supervisors have been curtailed from time to time. The temporary Engineers who draw much more pay and have a fairly higher status than their competitors, namely, the Supervisors, have a greater chance of selection than the latter. So on account of this handicap, Supervisors have not as much certainty of promotion to the higher grade, as the Overseers who are lower in grade have at least one appointment every year.

Now, Government have not made appointments since 1928, from the Supervisors; so they think of making eight appointments from only temporary Engineers alone. This is detrimental, to the interests of the Supervisors who are neither inferior in the technical qualifications nor in the practical experience of the Department than the former.

It is urgently necessary that the public should be made aware of this wasteful policy and that it should demand proper retrenchment and opportunity of promotion to men subordinate in rank.—Yours, etc.,

"JUSTICE."

August 13.

A KURLA GRIEVANCE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I crave the hospitality of your most esteemed and widely read journal for the grievances of Kurla Catholics.

A Catholic priest has issued an order prohibiting the use of the Church compound for game purpose except by students. The parishioners had been using this compound for sports for several years, and they are at a loss to know what made him issue this order now? Instead of giving some sort of encouragement to the poor Catholics in the way of sports and recreation, he is trying to put obstacles on their way.

I also wish to point out one more fact, sir, that there is a certain section of Catholics who abhor the idea of writing articles in the non-Catholic newspapers about Churches and priests. But I should like to question these people, what they are ashamed of by such publicity? I am a constant reader of the "Bombay Chronicle" and I know for certain that it has no particular religion and it always stands for truth and justice.

If these gentlemen do not like that the non-Catholic readers should know the doings of their priests, the best thing for them to do is to see these priests managing their affairs alright. The illiterate and religious fanatics are being impressed upon that these priests will never err and they are above criticism. Here lies the whole defect, and for this one simple ranson some priests some times take undue advantage of the poor Catholics.—Yours etc

J. M. PEREIRA.

August 14.

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AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

BULLS LOSING ALL HOPES

Bearish Factors Accumulating

Bombay, Aug. 19.

Bull operators are losing all all hopes of sustained improvement in raw cotton prices. The month of August which is known to be a very critical month for the American cotton crop is also passing favourably with little deterioration—So far there is no damage by boll-weevil worth the name and those who anticipated normal crop deterioration in this month are becoming nervous. Bulls are disheartened and discouraged owing to declining prospects of the cotton trade. In this connection it will be interesting to note the cotton mill situation in the United States of America and France is worsening. Both these countries are economically most sound and still they are unable to bear the burden disastrous effects of abnormal depression. Germany has its own difficulties and troubles and naturally its mill industry must suffer. Great Britain is showing no change in its mill industry but recent cables shown that it is facing a very serious situation in connection with the Budget. Mills in Italy, Belgium and Czecho-Slovakia are doing well but in no way satisfactory—Japan is maintaining its activity—This analysis clearly indicates that there are no prospects of any material improvement in the consumption of American Cotton. Mills are buying only hand to mouth and it looks almost impossible to market the new crop without further important declines in this prices of American Cotton.

Yesterday the New York Cotton futures marke was easy on increased selling pressure, stimulated by favourable weather and unfavourable Liverpool Cables Prices opened at a decline of 12 points but recovered 6 points on scattered buying during the early part of the session. Later on selling pressure incresed which resulted in a decline of 14 points from the highest level recorded in the morning. During the last hour there was a small rally of 6 points and the market closed at a net decline of 15 to 17 points Spot Cotton declined further 15 points at 6-70.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 16 to 15 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 15 points to 6.56c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened easy at a decline of 8 points. There was small straddle buying and fair trade calling. It was a small market with a steady undertone. The market closed quiet but steady at a decline of 10 to 11 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices declined 9 points to 3.72 and sales amounted to 4,000 bales.

East Indian Cotton futures were quiet and closed at a decline of 6 points with March 3.32d. Egyptian futures ring was easy and closed at a decline of 19 to 18 points.

The Alexandria Cotton market registered a sharp break of 42 to 25 points.

NEW YORK COTTON YARNS.

New York, Aug. 18.

Yarns, Southern, Single Skeins, 20's per lb. 17-1/2 cents.

Yarns, Southern, 2-ply Skeins. Average grade, 40's per lb. 30-3/4 cents.

Yarns, Southern, 2-ply Skeins, Combed, 60's per lb. 44 cents.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. G. October Highest 6.90—.07 Lowest 6.76—.21.

N. Y. December Highest 7.12 (11.51 a.m.) Lowest 6.97 (1-57 p.m.)

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable dated 18th inst. (9-57 a.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Off-take poor. Look for gradually declining market."

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool. Market generally awaiting events. Some trade buying December New York.

Nek York. Lack of buying orders in any volume. Weather reports favourable.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

9 a.m.:—New York Cotton Exchange Service reports: Mill situation has been worse in U. S. and France, while it has improved in Italy, Belgium and Czecho-Slovakia, Great Britain shows no change. June-end stock of Indian cotton in all hands in India is estimated at 2,101,000 bales. compared with 2,361,000 bales last year.

11-30 a.m.: Liverpool: Scattered selling, no offtake.

12.14 p.m.: Between midnight and daylikht continued rains in the Western belt.

New York cables:

2-23 p.m.: "Owing to weaker tone in Securities, absence of crop complaints, more Southern selling, quiet textiles, we are confident that lower prices are inevitable."

3-14 p.m.: New York cables: "Textiles very quiet. Cotton displays downward tendency, and we expect lower prices as hedge pressure increases. Crop apparently making good progress."

Reuter's cable: New York market was easy on increased selling pressure, stimulated by more favourable weather and unfavourable Liverpool cables.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS

Liverpool May (Expected) equal 3.91.

Broach A/M. (Expected) Rs. 153/ equal 3.48.

Difference 43 points equal Rs. 19/ New York May (Close) 7.49 equal 3.75.

Broach A/M. (Expected) Rs. 153/ equal 3.48.

Differenc 27 points equal Rs. 12/ Liverpool. New York.

(At Liverpool close) Oct. 41, May 32 (American points.)

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Aug. 18.

October	6.32—15
December	7.03—15
January	7.13—17
March	7.31—16
May	7.49—16
Middling Spot	6.70—15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Aug. 18.

October	6.80—16
December	7.02—15
Middling Spot	6.56—15

NEW YORK

New York, Aug. 18.

10-55 a.m. (as known in Liverpool at closing time).—

October	6.87
January	7.17
March	7.38

NEW YORK

New York, Aug. 18.

Noon-Call.—

October	6.87
January	7.18
March	7.38

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, Aug. 18.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 6,000 bales.

Day's Exports to Great Britain nil.

Day's Exports to the Continent 9,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Aug. 18.

	opening	closing
July		
August		3.57—10
September		3.59—11
October	3.68	3.64—11
November		3.66—11
December		3.71—10
January	3.78	3.76—10
February		3.81—10
March		3.86—10
April		3.90—10
May		3.94—10
June		3.97—10
July	4.02	4.00—10
August		4.03—10
Middling Spot		3.72—09

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES

Liverpool, Aug. 18.

Estimated Spot Sales 4,000 bales.

Sales for Export 100 bales.

Sales of East Indian Cotton 200 bales.

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Aug. 18.

BROACH.—	
Fully good (good staple)	3.93
Fine (good staple)	3.23
Superfine (good staple)	3.38
OOMRA.—	
Good	2.76
Fully Good	2.91
Fine	3.05
BENGAL.—	
Good	2.66
Fully Good	2.76
Fine	2.86
OCINDE.—	
Fully Good	2.76
Fine	2.86
Superfine	2.96

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Aug. 18.

Sakellaridis,—	
September	5.17
October	5.32
November	5.47
January	5.66
March	5.85
May	6.03
July	6.20
F.G.F. Spot	5.60

Bombay Cotton

INDIAN ACREAGE REDUCED

6 P. P.

Bombay, Aug. 19.

Our market opened at Rs. 151/4 for Broach A/M. delivery in sympathy with easier advices from American markets. There was some short covering immediately after opening and prices advanced to Rs. 152/4. The demand was well supplied and the market began to decline under long liquidation and prices eased off to Rs. 151/8.

The Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of 2 points but it opened weak at a decline og 9 points. This news depressed prices in our market to Rs. 150/8.

The All-India Cotton Crop acreage report was issued to-day. The total area 13,926,000 acres under cotton cultivation against 14,875,000 acres in 1930-31 and 15,885,000 acres in 1929-30. The report was construed bullish and prices improved to Rs. 151/8 on buying by Bazar operators.

Later on Liverpool was 9 points lower and the market ciseod at 8-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J/A. 138
Broach A/M. 151
Comra D/J. 129/8
Bengal D/J. 116/8.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 19.

August	112/70—1.70
November	109.30—1.00
February	108.60—0.60

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Aug. 19.

100 Ralli Bros'. Badarpur 144 1/2.
100 Ralli Bros'. Badarpur 144 1/2.
62 Ralli Bros'. Ranpur 136 1/4.
24 Motiram Vaghji Rutlam 121.
45 Motiram Vaghji Dhangadhra 136.
45 Motiram Vaghji Bantva 139.
54 Motiram Vaghji Manavadar 139.
157 Motiram Vaghji Morbi 142.
40 Swadesh mill Veraval 138.
100 Currimbhai Dankor 127.
100 Volkart Bros. Wardha 142.
67 Tata & Co., Kapadvanj 146 1/2.

MONEY MARKETS.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 19.

B C Rate T T 1/5 23/32.
B C Rate D D 1/5 3/4.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1|5 3|4 Aug.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 3/4.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 23/32 Sept|Oct.
Banks Buying T T 1|5 25|32.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 13/16.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 1|32. Aug./Sept.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 Oct./Dec.
NEW YORK:—
B.C. Rate T T 278 3/4.
Banks Selling T. T. 278 1/2.
Banks Buying T T 277 1|2.
PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 910.
Banks Buying D D 927.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940.
JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 137 1|2.
Banks Buying 60 Days 135 1|4.
HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 66-1/8.
SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 82 1/2.
SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 156 3|8.
JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 89 1|4.
CROSS RATES:—
New York/London 4.85 7/8 18th inst. Nom.
Shanghai/London 1/2 9/16 19th inst.
Japan/London 2/0 7/16 18th inst. Nom.
London/Paris 123.95 18th inst.
London/Belgium 34.88 18th inst.
London/Switzerland 24.98 18th inst.
London/Italy 92.90 18th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Stagnant.
Gold £4.4.10 17th instant £4.4.11 3/8 18th inst.
Silver London Ready 12 5/8 17th inst. 12 11/16 18th inst.
Silver London Forward 12 5/8 17th inst 12 11/16 18th inst.
London New York Ready 27 5/16 17th inst. 27 5/8 18th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 4 1/8 p.c. 17th inst. 4 5/16 p.c. 18th inst.
London Discounts 6 mos. 4 1/4 p.c. 17th inst 4 5/16 p.c. 18th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 p.c. Bank of England Rate 4 1/2 p.c.
Money:—Call 3 1/2 p.c. 3 Mos. 5 p.c. 6 Mos. 5 p.c.
Tone:—Easy.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Aug. 19.

3 Months Discounts 4 5/16 p.c.
6 Months Discounts 4 15/16 p.c.
Bank of England rate 4½ p.c.
Call Money 3½ p. c.
One Month 4-3/4 p. c.
Three Months 4-3/4 p. c.
Six Months 4½ p.c.
Tone of Money Market.—Dull.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 7 p.c.

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

EX-GODOWN.

Bombay, Aug. 19.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 382/- per ton.

Filtered Til Seed Oil Ready Rs. 18/- per case of 84 lb.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 87 per ton.

STOCKS & SHARES

FEELING OF PESSIMISM

No Buyers Even For Good Scrips

Bombay, Aug. 19.

The share market to-day clearly displayed the true tone of the market all hopes for improvement are vanishing and a feeling of pessimim prevails. Even good scrips which are classed as investments are not in demand and tired bulls are liquidating their purchases. There is also little short selling. As a result of this Fazal shares recorded a sharp decline and closed at about the lowest level. There is only limited business and the quotations are more or less nominal.

Money market is rather quiet and Government Securities ruled steady 3-1/2 per cent. paper opened at Rs. 57/9/6 and improved to Rs. 57/11 on short covering.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Aug. 19.

Bombay Dyeing 682; 84; 81
Century 218; 13
Colaba 80
Crescent 51
Fazul 318; 20; 16; 18; 12
Indore 328 N.
Madhowji 12 N.
Nagpur 317; 10-10
New Great 116
Pearl 182; 85; 78
Simplex 50
Swadeshi 248; 46; 45
Burma 359; 60; 56
Hydro 105-10; 6
Tram 99-11; 100; 99-6
Diff. 283-2
Ord. 19-12; 6; 8; 4
Bundi 12-8
Indian 138; 35
Katni Ord. 153-2
Alcock 203, 2

MILLS.

Bombay, Aug. 19.

100 Ahm. Advance	252-8
50 Apollo	1-0-0
10 Bom. Cotton P.	2-8
500 Bom. Cotton	95-0
250 Bombay Dyeing	681-4
250 Bradbury P.	127-8
250 Bradbury	135
100 Century	213-12
500 Central India P.	403-12
100 Central India	310-10
100 Colaba	80
100 Coorla	115
100 Crescent	51-4
250 Currim.	50
250 David	80
250 Dawn	480
200 Ed. Sassoon	40
1 E. D. Sassoon D.	0-3-3
100 Elphinstone P.	20
100 Elphinstone	2-6
250 Fazulbhoy	312-3
100 Finlay	65-0
1000 Framji Petit	150
100 Gokak	100-0
1000 Hindustan	1290
100 Indore-Malwa	328-12
250 Jamshed	3-0
50 Kasturchand	7-8
100 Khatau	70-10
100 Kohinoor	110
250 Laxmi	700
100 Madhowji	12-8
250 Madras United	260
1000 Maneckji Petit	700
100 Meyer Sassoon	35
1000 Morarji	350
50 Mysore	95
200 New Great P.	130
200 New Great	116-4
100 New City	50
250 Pabani	101-4
250 Pearl	178-12
100 Phoenix	270
10 Premier	1-0
100 Shapurji	6
1000 Sholapur	1620
250 Simplex	50
100 Swan	65-0
100 Swadeshi	245
25 Tata P.	15
25 Tata	19-6
500 Vishnu P.	577-8
500 Vishnu	1265-0
1000 Western	685
BANKS.	
100-50 Baroda	64
50-25 Central	14-2
£10-5 Eastern	65-12
500 Imperial	862-8
500-125 Imperial Cont.	216-4
100-50 India	74-8
5 Union	3-0-0
CEMENT.	
10 Bundi	12-8
70 Gwalior	58
250 Indian	135
100 Katni 1st P.	103-8
100 Katni 2nd P.	106-4
40 Katni Def.	620
100 Katni	153-2
10 Punjab P.	3-12
10 Punjab	3-9
100 Shahabad	146-14
INSURANCE.	
10 Jupiter P.	7-8
15 Jupiter	6-13
15 New India	15-6
200-100 Oriental	1685
10 Vulcan	5-2
ELECTRIC.	
100 Ahmedabad	99-6
1000 Andhra Val. P.	975
1000 Andhra Valley	552-8
50 Bom. Tram P.	62-12 xd.
50 Bom. Tram	99-6
100 Tata Hydro P.	103-2
100 Tata Hydro	106-4
1000 Tata Power P.	1120
1000 Tata Power	378-12
RAILWAYS.	
500 Ahm. Prantij	722-8
100 Amritsar Patti	101
100 Central Province	70-8
100 Dho. Barramati	85
100 Guzrat	39-8
100 Mandra Bhon	50
500 Tapti Valley	560
MINING.	
10 Central India	0-8
10 Shivrajpur	11-8
150 Tata Steel 1 P.	116
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	38-8
30 Tata Steel D.	283-2
75 Tata Steel	19-4
MISCELLANEOUS.	
100 Alcock	202-8
250 Bom. Steam P.	200-0
250 Bom. Steam	173-12
50 Bom. Telephone	38-4
8s. Brit B. Petrol	2-9
125 Bom. Burma Old	356-14
50 Bom. Burma New	121-4
100 Ind. Bleaching	128-2
15 Scindia	5-8
3.1/2 p.c. Govt. Paper	57-7
5 p.c. 1945/55 Tax Free	99-9

ALL INDIA COTTON ACREAGE

—:o:—

Decrease Of 6 Per Cent.

Bombay, Aug. 19.

The All-India Cotton crop acreage forecast for 1931-32 was issued to-day stating that the total area under cotton cultivation is 13,926,000 acres against 14,875,000 acres in 1930-31 and 15,885,000 acres in 1929-30. The area compared with last year shows a reduction of 6-4 per cent. The area is the smallest in the last five years.

Recent suggestions that the area planted to cotton in this country this monsoon would be reduced by over 10 per cent. compared with the last year owing to unduly low prices of cotton which are much below cost of production and due to excessive rains in some parts of Berar and Bengal. Thus it looks as if the present estimate will have to be revised downward.

It is impossible to give any rough idea about the yield as the crop has still to pass through trying weather conditions. For comparison we give below the acreage figures for the past five seasons.

	1930-31	1929-30	1928-29	1927-28	1926-27
Oomra	9,734,000	11,139,000	10,795,000	10,534,000	9,586,000
Bengal-Sind	3,014,000	2,726,000	2,334,000	2,507,000	2,895,000
P.-American	759,000	864,000	884,000	970,000	1,057,000
Others	1,368,000	1,156,000	1,188,000	1,145,000	1,201,000
Total Area	14,875,000	15,885,000	15,201,000	15,156,000	14,739,000

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Aug. 19.

	Bales.
Hyderabad-Gaorani	5
Berar	64
Egyptians	264
Cotton	333
	Cwts.
Wheat	16,131
Linseed	358
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	95
Gingelliyseeds	240
Groundnuts	3,648
Castorseeds	55
Rice	52,893
Myrabollams	1,054
Cottonseeds	954
Mawraseeds	12
Gram	97
Joowar	1,616
Bajree	1,843
	Tons.
Coal	40

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Aug. 19.

F. P. Bales.	1931-32	1930-31
Receipts to date		
18-8-31	56000	274000
Receipts Yesterday		
18-8-31	6000	31000
Exports to date		
18-8-31	79000	152000
Stock at Ports		
14-8-31	2748000	1636000
Stock Interior Towns		
14-8-31	752000	542000
Stock Liverpool		
14-8-31	941000	799000
Visible Supply		
14-8-31	4986000	3059000
Quantity in Sight		
14-8-31	42000	210000
Quantity out of Sight		
14-8-31	283000	243000

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GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug. 19.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 57/7.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 89/8

4 per cent. Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 88/10

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 71.

4-1/2 per cent. Bonds due 1934 Rs. 94-6

4-1/2 per cent. Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 82/2

5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94/6.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 95/4

5 per cent. Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 92/14

6 per cent. Bonds due 1933-36 Rs. 99/10

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 99/2

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 99/10

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 100

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 100/7

6-1|2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax free) due 1935 Rs. 103/9

4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 69.

4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 68/4.

4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 68/4

5 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 86-2.

6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 100-4

6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1950/60 Rs. 100/4

Forward Rate:—31st August settlement.

3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 57/7/0.

5 per cent 1945-55 Rs. 99/10

Tone of Market:—Quiter.

Tone of London Silver:—Steady. Speculators bought to cover sales. India and America were buyers at lower rate.

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GOLD AND SILVER.

Bombay, Aug. 19.

Gold Ready	21	3	9
Bhadrua	71	5	0
Shravan	21	4	0
National Bank	21	10	0
Chartered Bank	21	9	0
Sovereigns	13	9	0
Silver ready	43	9	0
Shravan dely.	43	3	0
Bhadura dely.	43	0	0

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSCN.

Bombay, Aug. 19.

Castorseeds Delivery September Opening Rs. 33/ Highest Rs. 33/1/6 Lowest Rs. 32/7/6 Closing Rs. 32/8

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 30/14 Lowest Rs. 29/8 Closing Rs. 29/8/6

Groundnut Seeds Delivery Aug. Opening Rs. 35/ Closing Rs. 34/4

Groundnut Seeds Delivery Feb. Opening Rs. 30/14 Highest Rs. 31/ Closing Rs. 29/7

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1931.

MAHATMA PLEADS FOR IRWIN TOUCH

—:o:—

"Repudiation Of Congress Status Is Repudiation Of Settlement"

MAHATMAJI'S TELLING REPLY TO TRUCE WRECKERS

"Congress' Role Of Intermediary Follows Delhi Agreement."

MORE LIGHT ON GANDHI-IRWIN NEGOTIATIONS.

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 18.

The following further correspondence is released by Mr. Gandhi in connection with the breakdown of negotiations with the Government:—

MR. EMERSON'S LETTER TO MR. GANDHI, DATED NEW DELHI, MARCH 21:—

You will remember that during our talk on Thursday evening, I mentioned to you certain instances that appear to suggest that attempts will be made to substitute for the movement for nonpayment of land revenue or other legal dues as part of the civil disobedience movement, a similar movement based on economic grounds. I referred particularly to conditions in the United Provinces and in regard to this Province we have received a telegram from the Local Government containing the following information:—

In Badaun District, a Congress worker, after release under amnesty, returned to his village, organised a procession and announced that Swaraj had come, and that no rent should be paid. At a Congress meeting held on March 15th at Village Navsari, Police Station Mauaima, in Allahabad District, attended by about 300 cultivators, Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya is reported to have asked the tenants not to pay their rent until the question of relief had been decided.

REMOVE MISUNDERSTANDING.

Mrs. Uma Nehru announced that the Provincial Congress Committee had decided that the tenant could pay 8 or 6 annas in the rupee, provided the landlord was willing to accept it in lieu of full payment. Congress leaders continue to exploit the agricultural situation by laying emphasis on the inability of tenants to pay their dues and by demanding on their behalf excessive relief.

The United Provinces Congress Committee, in their published resolution have suggested an all-round remission of sixty per cent. for statutory tenants and of 50 per cent. for occupancy tenants. If this attitude persists the no-rent campaign merely continues in another form. You will, I am sure, agree that if facts are as stated, the spirit of the settlement is not being observed in this respect, and I feel confident that you will take the necessary steps to remove any cuse for misunderstanding.

MAHATMA'S REPLY.

Congress Committee's Action Free From Reproach.

MR. GANDHI'S LETTER TO MR. EMERSON, DATED, DELHI, MARCH 23:—

I have to thank you for your letter of the 21st instant regarding non-payment of land revenue in the United Provinces. At my request Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has prepared a note of the question, which I enclose herewith for your information. The action taken by the local Congress Committee, as reflected in the note, appears to be free from reproach. Naturally, the propriety or otherwise of the action will depend upon the manner in which the whole thing is done. In my opinion, all will be well if the local authorities do not repel the advances made by the Congress Committees and do not look upon their activities with suspicion. As you will observe from the note, the whole score of the movement is changed. It is no longer for the non-payment of rent. It is a movement purely for seeking economic relief.

MR. EMERSON'S REPLY.

"Removing A Misunderstanding

LETTER FROM MR. EMERSON TO MR. GANDHI, DATED NEW DELHI, MARCH 31:

I write to thank you for your letter of the 23rd March, with which you enclosed a note by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru regarding economic conditions in the United Provinces. I am in communication with the Local Government in the matter, but in the meantime, His Excellency desires me to correct what seems to be a misunderstanding. It appears from the first paragraph of his note that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is under the impression that during the course of conversations between His Excellency, and yourself it was understood that while the Congress would abandon the movement in the United Provinces against payment of land revenue and rent as part of the civil disobedience movement, they would take organised and active part in matters relating to the payment of land revenue and rent. I am to say that His Excellency's recollection of the conversations is that while you rightly pointed out that the abandonment of the movement against payment of land revenue and rent would not affect the difficulties arising out of the economic distress experienced by Zamindars and the Tenants payment of land revenue respectively, there was no suggestion that the Congress intended to use their organisation for the purposes indicated in the first paragraph of the Pandit's note.

In the conversation that you and I had on the matter, I certainly did not gain the impression that this was the intention. I recollect observing that the question of economic distress was a matter of revenue administration to which the Government of India and the Local Government attached the greatest importance, and that the Local Governments were alive to the necessity of giving such relief as the circumstances required. You will of course understand that the object of this letter is merely to remove a possible cause of misapprehension and has no reference to the merits of the proposals contained in Padit Jawaharlal Nehru's note, regarding which it is not possible to express an opinion in the absence of the views of the Local Government.

MAHATMA'S REJOINDER

Congress Predominantly A Peasants' Orggnisation.

MR. GANDHI'S LETTER TO MR. EMERSON, DATED APRIL 9:—I thank you for your letter of the 2nd instant, which shall receive immediate attention. Though I am still feverish and travelling, I dare not delay writing to you on the matter mentioned in your letter of the 31st March and discussed between us on the 6th instant, when we met at your house. The only way in which I can account for the impression left on His Excellency the Viceroy and later, on you, is that we have been thinking at cross purposes. I could never surrender the primary function of the Congress, viz., to speak for and represent the peasantry. The Congress, as I told you, is predominantly a peasants' and workers' organisation. The Congress could not possibly implement the terms of the Settlement if the local authorities refuse to recognise and treat with sympathy the advances of the Congress when speaking for the peasantry. The difficulties you mentioned about the U.P., I am convinced, could all have been solved if the local authorities had sent for Congress officials in their respective districts. Many of the Congress officials are well-known to them.

CONTRARY TO SPIRIT OF SETTLEMENT.

I suggest that any other attitude would be contrary to the spirit of the Settlement and must defeat the very purpose we both have in view. It would be wrong to accuse the Congress of a breach of the Settlement if the local authorities, by ignoring local Congressmen, render it impossible for them to implement it. After all, the terms have to be carried out though the people, and the Congress must fail if they could not interpret the people's wishes; and woes to the authorities. It is possible that Congress officials may err, as Government officials may. These errors can be easily rectified, but the Congress may not, even on that account, be looked upon with suspicion or distrust whilst the Settlement lasts. After my investigation of the complaints received by you about Gujarat and after my interviews with Mr. Garrett and then with His Excellency, the Governor of Bombay, I shall be able to give illustrations of the application of the principle I have endeavoured to set forth. Lastly, I hardly need give you my assurance that I shall strain every nerve to see that the terms of the Settlement are carried out by the Congress so far as it is humanly possible. The Congress as an intermediary cannot be ignored.—A. P.

MAHATMA'S LETTER TO MR. GARRETT.

Re. Borsad Mamlatdar's Notice.

Mr. Gandhi's letter to Mr. Garrett, Commissioner of Northern Division dated Ahmedabad, April 20:—

I enclose herewith a translation of what purports to be a notice from the Borsad Mamlatdar. You had left me under the impression that you would investigate the matters I had discussed with you, and that I would know from you what was intended to be done. The notice seems to ignore these conversations and the Congress, as the intermediary between the Government and the people. If this is the position to be finally taken up by the Government, it will, in my opinion, be a distinct breach of the Settlement. After a Conference with local workere, Sardar Vallabhbhai and I have come to the following conclusions: Ras has been so hard hit that it can hardly pay anything. The remaining villages will endeavour to pay one year's dues to the utmost extent possible. I am having an exhaustive note prepared on this matter. Takavi and balance of arrears should be suspended. If the Government notice of the 11th March last resuspends the suspended arrears in all cases, how much more are the villages affected by the movement in need of such relief? That in the opinion of the Government, their misfortunes may be considered to be due to their own fault, is an irrelevant consideration after the Settlement. The Settlement clearly contemplates the waiver of Rakha attachment and notice-fee charges. These, therefore, should not be demanded. On the receipt of a reply from you, I shall arrange with the people to pay for payment in accordance with the foregoing offer. I leave Ahmedabad for Bardoli on the 21st by the 10|55 p.m. passenger train.—A.P.

MR. GARRET'S REPLY.

Exception Taken To Congress Being An Intermediary.

MR. GARRETT'S LETTER TO MR. GANDHI DATED AHMEDABAD, APRIL 21.

I have received your letter of the 20th instant regarding land revenue matters in Kaira District. I have already informed you in my letter of the 30th April, 1931, that I am inquiring into the matters referred to in our discussion and supplied to me with your letter of the same date. The translation of the notice from the Mamlatdar of Borsad has already received my attention, and the necessary instructions have been issued to modify it where it conflicts with the terms of the Settlement. The recovery or the collection of charges for watchmen has already been waived although this goes beyond the terms of the Settlement.

As regards future action, you are aware that in case of default in payment, the Government has clearly reserved the right to use coercive measures where necessary. This, of course, includes the right to charge notice fees and impose one-fourth fine as well as adopt more severe measures of distraint and the sale of moveable property and forfeiture and the sale of immoveable property. In the first paragraph of your letter, you refer to the Congress as an intermediary between the Government and people. This is not one of the matters agreed upon in the settlement, and I am unable to agree to the suggestion. The people are perfectly free and able to approach Government officers direct in any matter that affects them. As regards the points mentioned in paragraph, two three and four of four letter my reply is as follows:

LAND REVENUE PAYMENT BY RAS

The payment of land revenue by Ras and other villages: The present position is that they are required to pay the current year's land revenue and all unauthorised arrears except those arrears which became unauthorised owing to the operation of A. O. XXIX. All fines penalties and charges for watchmen are remitted. The terms of settlement further lay down in paragraph 16 (b) the conditions under which recovery will be suspended in cases where defaulters while willing to pay genuinely, require time for the purpose. All officers will strictly conform to this clause.

Tagavi and the balance of arrears (unauthorised arrears of land revenue): These are matters which are receiving the attention of Collectors. It is not possible to make any general order on these points. All cases of hardship which are brought to the notice of the Collector by persons affected will be duly considered. Orders have already been issued not to recover charges for rakhas (watchmen) and notice fees. As regards charges for attachment of moveable property, the matter is under consideration.

MAHATMA'S REJOINDER.

"Congress Must Be Recognised As Intermediary."

MR. GANDHI'S LETTER TO MR. GARRETT, DATED AHMEDABAD, APRIL 21.

I have to thank you for exhaustive reply. The chief point for the moment is with reference to the status of the Congress in the Settlement. If you agree that the Settlement is between the Congress and the Government, and if it is the Congress that has to implement its terms so far as they are applicable to the people, it follows that the Congress must be recognised as the intermediary between the Government and the people, whom the Congress represents. If such was not the case, I suppose that I should have no right to see you or correspond with you or receive your replies. In several matters arising out of the Settlement your letter raises questions of the first magnitude, and on your reply to it will depend the action to be taken by me in connection with the Settlement. Meanwhile I refrain from dealing with the details covered by your letter.

MAHATMA'S LETTER TO MR. MAXWELL.

Failure On Part Of Government Pointed Out

MR. GANDHI'S LETTER TO MR. MAXWELL, DATED BARDOLI APRIL 22:—

I enclose herewith copies of the latest correspondence between the Commissioner, Northern Division and myself. If His Excellency too takes the same view that Mr. Garrett does about Congress mediation I feel that it nullifies the whole Settlement. It was only when the Government of India and the British Government recognised that the Congress truly represented the people that there was a Settlment between it and Government. To repudiate the Congress as an intermediary between the people and the Government means repudiation of the Settlement. In the light of this extraordinary development other matters about which I complained on the 17th instant pale into insignificance.

FAILURES OF GOVT.

But I recapitulate the main points here to show how far Government have till now failed to implement the Settlement. (1) Some of the Sholapur prisoners and several other prisoners, who, Congress claims are covered by the Settlement, still remain undischarged. (2) Several such prosecutions are still continued (3) Civil resisters coming under Foreigners Act have not yet had the ban removed. (4) Vatan and Inam cases against civil resisters have not yet been withdrawn. (5) Officials, such as patels etc. who resigned during the civil disobidience period still remain unreinstated, though appointments held by the new incumbents are all, so far as I am aware, temporary or until further orders, and although several new patels are undesirable. (6) Confiscated movable and immovable properties have not yet under some pretext or other been returned. (7) Liquor vendors still continue their unlicense business in spite of the knowledge of authorities (8) Names and prices of forfeited lands with the dates of sales and the way in which they were sold have not yet been supplied. (9) On the ground of Non-Cooperation during the Civil Disobedience period Government still withhold grants from the Ahmedabad Municipality for education, dispensation from revenue dues for lands used for the purposes of sanitation and for hospital and maternity home. This matter, though not specifically mentioned in the Settlement clearly falls within its scope.

FINAL REPLY OF GOVT. SOUGHT FOR

I would like to have the Government's final decision on all these points. I promised to furnish Mr. Collins with details of cases under clauses 1 and 4. These are being collected; but I think that the general order will cover these cases. But if the Congress is not recognised as the proper intermediary everything else recedes in the back ground.

MAHATMA'S GENTLE REMINDER

'Settlement, Concerning Gujerati, In Danger."

MR. GANDHI'S LETTER TO MR. EMERSON. DATED BARDOLI 25TH APRIL 1931.

It grieves me to have to bother you again but the settlement so far as Gujerat is concerned, is in imminent danger of breakdown. I enclose copies of correspondence between the Bombay Government and myself. I am straining every nerve to prevent breakdown. I am trying all powers of persuasion I can command but the strain is proving unbearable.

MR. MAXWELL'S LETTER TO MAHATMA.

Government's "Sincerity."

MR. MAXWELL'S LETTER TO MR. GANDHI DATED BOMBAY 24TH APRIL.

I am to acknowledge your letter of the 22nd April, enclosing copies of Mr. Garrett's letter of 21st April to your, and of your reply on the same date to him. As you have not enclosed copy of your letter of the 20th to Mr. Garrett to which his was a reply it is difficult for His Excellency to appreciate the exact point of misunderstanding which appears to have arisen. His Excellency does not imgaine that you have ever claimed that the Congress is an intermediary between Government and people, in the sense that Government and people can have no dealings with one another except through Congress, and unless such claim is asserted he does not see that exception can be taken to the terms of Mr. Garrett's reply. In your letter dated 21st to him you appear to acknowledge the extent to which Government has been prepared to recognise your own representative position, and His Excellency had hoped that full discussion which he had with you on the various problems affecting the observance of the Settlement would have enabled you to realise the sincerity of Government in its dealings with yourself and those whom you represent. As you know His Excellency on his part recognises the great influence for good which you are in a position to exercise in securing faithful observance of the spirit of the Settlement among your supporters and in encouraging the general acceptance of the terms to which you agreed, and he feels sure that you, as he, will continue to exert yourself in the interests of that peaceful atmosphere which is so essential to the future work with which you will be associated. If, however, you wish to claim for the Congress any status which is not implied in the treatment which you as its representative have already received from this Government and the Government of India, His Excellency feels that the question raised is one which fundamentally affects the interpretation of the Agreement which you entered into directly with the Government of India, and he regrets that he is unable to express any opinion on it. He can only say that neither Mr. Garrett nor the Bombay Government itself would have been justified in accepting any interpretation of the Agreement which has not hither to been understood, and he feels that your correct course would be to approach the Government of India yourself on the subject if you have not already done so.

READY TO INVESTIGATE CASES

With regard to matters of detail mentioned in your letter I am to say that His Excellency has recently discussed many of these points with you and that he will be very glad to go into them further. Meanwhile, it is only necessary to assure you once more that the Bombay Government have every intention of taking all action which can be shown to be in accordance with the terms of the settlement and that they will be ready to investigate any cases which you may specifically bring to their notice in which there is reason to suppose that any further action would be appropriate.

MR. GARRET'S LETTER TO MAHATMA

MR. GARRETT'S LETTER TO MR. GANDHI DATED AHMEDABAD 24TH APRIL 1931:—

I have received your letter of April 21 in which you write that "Congress must be recognised as the intermediary between Government and people whom the Congress represents." I am unable to see anything in the terms of the Settlement which bears on this point. There is nothing to prevent the Congress from advising people as to what they should do; nor can any restriction be placed on the duty of Government officers to perform their functions directly with those concerned. This is quite a different thing from meeting and discussion of matters of importance between Congress representatives and Government officers which is being carried on, where necessary. To this I can see no objection.

MAHATMA'S REPLY.

"Missed Friendly Response Hoped For."

MR. GANDHI'S LETTER TO MR. GARRETT DATED BORSAD APRIL 26:—

I have your letter of the 24th instant. It is hardly fair to tear from its context a sentence from my letter so as to give it a meaning wider than what I would bear if the sentence was read in its context. If you accept the reprsentative character of the Congress Party to the Settlement, is it right to issue over the heads of representative's notice. That Mamlatdars have issued in the place of one about which I complained. I must confess that I miss the friendly response which I had hoped our interview would evoke. I still ask you to approach the Settlement in the spirit that actuated Lord Irwin. The way you are going is the way of war. I assure you that I want to work the settlement in friendliest spirit possible. Will you not reciprocate?

MAHATMA'S LETTER TO MR. MAXWELL

Secretiveness And Lack Of Trust In Gujerat"

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 18.

MR. GANDHI'S LTTTER TO MR. MAXWELL, DATED BORSAD, APRIL 26:—

I thank you for your letter of the 24th instant. I must apologise for omission to send you copy of my letter dated 20th instant to Mr. Garrett. I repair the omission now and send you a copy herewith as also translation of the circular now recalled. From the copy you will observe that I never claimed that Government and people can have no dealings with one another except through the Congress. My objection was to the Mamlatdar's notice issued over my head whilst negotiation was going on between Mr. Garrett and myself. Mr. Garrett, you will note, gave the following categorical reply: "You refer to the Congress as intermediary between Government and people. This is not one of the matters agreed upon in the Settlement and I am unable to agree to the suggestion." The position taken up in your letter under reply is surely different from this, as also different from what Mr. Garrett has taken up in his latest letter of which I attach copy herewith. He writes under date 24th instant. You write that "The Congress must be recognised as the intermediary between Government and people whom the Congress represents. I am unable to see anything in the terms of the Settlement which bears on this point. There is nothing to prevent the Congress from advising people as to what they should do; nor can any restriction be placed on the duty of Government officers to perform their functions directly with those concerned."

TORN FROM CONTEXT.

It will be observed that the quotation from my letter is torn from its context, and is thus made to bear meaning which is wider than one it bears when read in its context, Mr. Garrett wrote the letter after having ordered the issue of the revised notice by Mamlatdars not very different from the notice which it substitutes. My contention is that even the new notice is premature and that in any case it should not have been issued without consultation with local workers. Such notices become necessary only when it has become clear that the people affected are deliberately withholding payment. That this is not the case at present is manifest from the fact that people have been paying as fast as it is possible in spite of non-fulfilment in several respects by Government of the terms of Settlement. This is hardly consistent with the terms of the Settlement which contemplates amicable relations and mutual trust. I confess that here in Gujarat I see not only no trust but secretiveness and distrust which one sees when relations are strained. I hope that the matter will receive His Excellency's immediate attention. Notwithstanding the serious grievances I want to give my assurance that I am anxious that the people should carry out their part of the Settlement to the fullest extent possible. If His Excellency the Acting Governor thinks that any useful purpose can be served by mutual discussions let him consider me to be at his disposal.

MAHATMA'S LETTER TO MR. EMERSON

"Ominous Things"

MR. GANDHI'S LETTER TO MR. EMERSON DATED BORSAD APRIL 27:—When I wrote to you the last copy of an important letter was not sent to you, for which I apologise, and which I now send. More correspondence has grown since. I send you copies of these also. There are other ominous things which I need not mention now.

You will recall that the Government of India authorised coercive measures on the strength of the Bombay Government report, of which you gave me a copy. I have already shown you how misleading that report was and how nobly in my opinion, people have paid in spite of the fact that even now the terms of the Settlement in several matters remain unfulfilled by local officials. . I attach hereto list which will enforce what I have said. These people deserve better treat-

(Continued on page 8).

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